At Wah I am Muhammad Khan's tenant. I have no land. I live by selling grass. I was in his division of the village, but I have since served Muhammad Hyat Khan for a year. I was once imprisoned 3 or 4 years ago for 4 months for a quarrel with my uncle, Mehr Muhammad. I did not state in my answer in that case that I was Muhammad Khan's servant, and that Gulab Khan and Ghulam Muhammad Khan wished to get me imprisoned. I am not a servant of Muhammad Khan. My brother Alfa is servant of his brother Ahmad Khan. Muhammad Khan and Ahmad Khan have also come here, but it was the Deputy Inspector who brought us.

The horses at Kurram put up with Shahzada Sultan Jan, who was in camp there at the time. The Shahzada had no horse then.

The 6th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

There is a stage at Shutargardan between Alikhel and Khushi. We did stop there for 2 days. Muhammad Hyat Khan was in a tent; he was not with any Sahib. I went with him to the Shutargardan and left it with him.

We went from Wah to Campbellpur in one day, and in one day from Campbellpur to Kohat, then to Hangu, then to Malik Bhangi's village, then to Balesh Khel, then to Kurram. We did not stop at Bathar or at Khushialgarh; we went right through. We did not go five stages in one day. It is not five stages from Campbellpur to Kohat.

I did not tell Muhammad Khan the name of any stranger who had come to Wah about a week ago. I saw no foreigner there.

Re-examined, after being confronted with Muhammad Khan.—There was certainly a Kabuli Munshi at Wah for several days, named Ibrahim. Having been at Kabul, I knew his name, and Muhammad Khan asked me who he was.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Nawab on solemn affirmation.—I live at Wah. I am a zamindar. I am a tenant both of Muhammad Hyat Khan and of Muhammad Khan. I do not know what horses Muhammad Hyat Khan took with him to Kabul, nor how many horses he had before starting. I saw no piebald horse either before he went to Kabul or after my return. I was told to come here by Muhammad Khan. I am his servant.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Mehr Bakhsh on solemn affirmation.—I am a zamindar of Wah, a hereditary cultivator. I cultivate Muhammad Hyat Khan's land. When his horses started for Kabul, I only saw two horses and four mules going. There may have been others gone before. Jalal Khan, Laddha, Bakhsha, Juma Burhan, and Sawan Khatri were with them. I saw four or five men. One was a red horse and one gray. He had no piebald horse before he went. There was never one in the family. In Baisakh a piebald horse was brought down after Muhammad Hyat Khan's arrival. Jalal Khan was with the horses then. Six or seven came then. I asked Nawab of Wah, who was one of the men with them, whose they were. He said they were the Khan's. This was Nawab, who appeared here yesterday. When the Khan Sahib left for Jhelum, he took it with him. I never saw it in Wah afterwards. 'I do not know of its having ever returned to Wah. He left no horses in Wah except one or two of inferior value. I do not know of any horse of his having died in Wah last winter. Jalal Khan came down thrice, once about Magh with 35 horses, again about the month before last with 14 horses, and, lastly, in Baisakh, about this time, with 12 horses, a few days after the Khan's arrival. I went to see the horses, as they were wonderful horses and had wonderful boxes with them. Everybody counted them.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I am not a servant of Muhammad Khan's. Many of the horses were sold. Some of them were sold to road chaukis, and one fine horse presented to the Arbab at Attock (Extra Assistant Commissioner Arbab Lashkar Khan). Some were sold to the Hattian Chauki,—I don't know how many. Names also several other chaukis.

Explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

Fuzla on solemn affirmation.—I am a zamindar of Wah, by caste a Mallian. I cultivate land of Muhammad Hyat Khan's and also land of Muhammad Khan's. I live in Muhammad Khan's patti. I am a hereditary tenant in both divisions of the village. When Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul he had with him three horses, one bay and two grey, and three mules; two Sawan's, and one his own. He himself went by dâk, and his servants followed with the horses by the Fattehjang road. Three ponies also went,—two grey and one bay. These are the horses already mentioned, not different. The horses were not laden, but Jalal Khan rode one. Juma, Nawab, Karma and Burhana and Attaya also went with the horses. Others may have gone with the Khan. Nawab was of Wah. There were one or two Punjabi servants, but I don't know their names. I never saw a piebald horse in Muhammad Hyat Khan's possession until last year, about this time, when he came back from Kabul. It remained a month, and when Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kangra, it and four other horses went after him. This horse never returned. I heard this winter that a horse of the Khan Sahib's had died at Wah. I did not see it, and I don't know what it was like. The Khan Sahib had then 2 or 3 old horses in Wah and two others. I did not see them. I know how many there were only from hearsay.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I know of no enmity between you and Muhammad Khan. People do not call me his Wazir, nor am I his Wazir. Muhammad Khan's father killed Muhammad Hyat Khan's father in Rajah Chattar Singh's time. There are two roads to Bathar, one the Fattehjang road and another. Both are straight roads. I have not been in Muhammad Khan's service for a year and a half past.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Muhammad Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am a resident of Wah. I am cousin of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I am not a particular friend of his, nor am I a great enemy. I am proprietor in one division of the village and he in the other. When Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul, he took three horses with him, two grey and one bay; the latter a small pony. Four mules went. No laden ponies went. Of the mules, one was dun, the Khan's own, and three Sawan Khatri's of Lohsar. I saw Jalal Khan and the servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan start with the horses by the Fattehjang and Kohat road. Muhammad Hyat Khan and Sikandar Khan having gone by the Peshawar road, Nawab, Burhana, Attaya, Juma, Sawan Khatri, Nur Muhammad, Karma and one or two others went. There were no Punjabi servants. He had none. All were of Wah. One of the others was Ghulam Hassan. Nur Muhammad has not come with me. None were of the Gurdaspur District.

Muhammad Hyat Khan had no piebald pony at the time. His children rode two small bay ponies. When he came down from Kabul, Muhammad Hyat Khan brought a piebald horse, which remained a month at Wah, and was taken away by him; and I have heard that his children afterwards rode that. It came in April. It was white, with red spots. The spots were bay; they were pure bay; no other colour mixed with it. It was a valuable horse, swift and gentle, and well-looking; it was of middling height and strong in body, and of foreign breed. I have seen Gulab Khan riding it. It was fit to carry any one, however heavy. When the Khan Sahib went away to Kangra he took it and a dun horse with some white in the eye, which foaled at Wah, and two or three others. It was with him at Jhelum, until the order came for his suspension, but I only know of this from hearsay.

Thirty-five horses came down in December towards the end of the month, 11 in February, one of which was the Jamshidi horse, besides two asses of foreign breed and a mule of Sawan, and 12 in April, after Muhammad Hyat Khan's return. Several small horses were sold to the dâk. The Jamshidi horse was a fine horse, fit to ride. It was never sold to the postal department; it was made over to Nadir when Sikandar Khan wrote down from Kabul that there was a case about it, and afterwards taken back and sent to Kabul. If it had been sold, I would have heard the price. Nadir had the chauki at Hattian, but whether it was ever driven in the dâk I do not know. I know Durga

Parshad. He was appointed to the dâk on the security of Purdel Khan, a relative of Muhammad Hyat Khan's. He bought 12 or 14 horses of the Khan's for the dâk. It was, I think, after the Khan's return that I heard there was a case about the horse. Muhammad Hyat Khan remained perhaps 20 days at Wah. When he came down from Kabul, he remained 15 or 20 days. His family were at Wah, and when he went to Pahlanpur he took them with him. When he went to Lahore from Wah, I do not think he came back; I know how long it was, as about a week after he came, Mr. Drysdale, District Superintendent of Police, came with Hashmat Ali Khan and enquired if he was there, and I said he was, and then I went with them to Muhammad Hyat Khan. After this he remained eight or ten days at least.

I do not know of any horse of Muhammad Hyat Khan's having died at Wah during the winter.

I sent a registered letter on the 1st April, stating that I saw a man named Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim at Wah from the 28th March. I asked Nawab, who had gone to Kabul, his name, and I also heard his name from others. He remained five days, and was said to be making out accounts for Muhammad Hyat Khan. Muhammad Hyat Khan came on the 30th and left on 31st. Mirza Ibrahim remained at Wah till the evening of the 3rd. Muhammad Hyat Khan returned on the 4th. Babu Jaikishen I met on the 2nd, and he gave his name and said he was going to see the Khan. He remained at Wah till the 5th. He was two days with Mirza Ibrahim. I was here yesterday. I did not see Mirza Ibrahim yesterday. I only remained here a short time, and in the afternoon went to the city.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—We have had quarrels about property, but there is no special enmity. My father killed Muhammad Hyat Khan's father when I was two years of age. When Sikandar Khan killed a servant of mine, I went to Mr. Melvill about it. I did not give evidence. I afterwards went to Murree with Muhammad Hyat Khan and joined in asking the Lieutenant-Governor to pardon him, as I was satisfied. This was after a jirgah had asked me to interfere. I took a written Razinama to Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor. I gave the application for revision to Mr. Melvill, in the name of my brother Madat Khan, who had given evidence and had been fined Rs. 50 by Colonel Hall, while Sikandar Khan was acquitted. Mr. Melvill sentenced Sikandar Khan and six servants to transportation for life, but the Chief Court had reduced the sentences before we went to Murree. I never sent petitions of complaint to the Lieutenant-Governor against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I represented my own services two months ago. After Muhammad Hyat Khan returned from Kurram, I gave a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, asking that security should be taken from his brothers, as they were troubling me about land. I also mentioned Muhammad Hyat Khan's name. I did not offer to bribe Sawan Khatri, to say nothing of the piebald horse. He is Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant still. Nawab left Muhammad Hyat Khan's service at Jhelum two months ago, and now works at Hassan Abdul and Wah. His brother Alfa is not now servant of my brother Ahmed Khan; he was his servant up to six months ago. I met a Sahib at the Hassan Abdal Station and asked him if he knew how Muhammad Hyat Khan's case was going on. He said he did not, and asked me why. He asked if I wished to give evidence, and I said I would do so if Government wished me to do so. I did not know who he was, nor did I ask him if he was Mr. Cunningham. I did not tell Karma, Bostan Khairuddin and Faltha to give evidence in the case. I did not offer to give evidence in the Jullundur case, nor sent a letter saying I was coming. I sent no telegram. I did reply to letters, both from Muhammad Hyat Khan and from Sher Muhammad Khan, both having written to ask me to come and give evidence. Muhammad Hyat Khan wrote to me to come, as it was a question affecting our caste. I now remember that I did send a telegram to Sher Muhammad Khan. I sent no petitions about this case to Government. I only sent the letter addressed to this Court. I was at my deorhi when I saw the horses starting for Kabul. I saw them going at Rarrian. The road to Rarrian is visible from my deorhi. It is as far away as the barracks in front are from here. Muhammad Hyat Khan started for Peshawar the same day, after sending his men off.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Sawan on solemn affirmation:—I am of Lohsar, a Thapar Khatri. I keep mules. When Muhammad Hyat Khan was going to Kabul, a Tahsil chaprassi seized me and took me with my mules to Wah, saying they were wanted as the Khan Sahib was going. I had three mules. These were laden, and also a mule and three ponies of the Khan Sahib's. The mule was yellow, and the ponies, two red and one piebald (white and yellowish red, not dark bay), it was strong, but small, it was fit for baggage, not for riding. (The height he points out would not be more than 12 hands.) I was with them to Alikhel, and from there I was sent with General Roberts' treasure. The men with the horses were Juma, Bakhsha, Musalli, and others whose names I don't know. We stopped at Bathar the first day, next at Campbellpur, then at Khushulghar, and thence went to Kohat in a single day, then to Hiangu Sarai, then to a stage on this side of Thall, then to the stage beyond it, then to Kurram, and then to the Paiwar. We stopped at Kurram at a Katra where the Commissariat mules were kept. I have never seen the piebald since my return from Kabul. I saw it at Kabul. I returned from there in Magh with three mules at the same time with Jalal Khan. My mules were not laden, and I sold two at Pabbi in order not to have to go back to Kabul.

Four riding horses went up with us to Alikhel, three grey and one red. There was Punjabi syce from the Lahore direction, whose name I don't know.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—When Jalal Khan came down he had four ponies laden and four horses with him. I now keep a grain shop in my own village. Jalal Khan never returned home while I was at Kabul.

I got away from Kabul on the Khan's representation. When the army went to Maidan, I was with it. There were then three horses carrying Muhammad Hyat Khan's baggage, two of which were grey. One, a flea-bitten grey, was a large horse. They were private property.

I did not meet Alfa, Lambardar of my village, on the way up. I did not go the way he says. I know Nawab, who is present, by appearance. He was not with us.

The above is explained to the witness and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Dulla Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am Lambardar of Bathar. I know that when Muhammad Hyat's men went off with his baggage towards Kurram, they stopped a day with me at Bathar. There were Jalal Khan, Sawan Khatri, Burhan, Bakhsha, &c. There were six or seven horses and three or four mules. Three of the horses were tattoos, and three or four large horses. One of the tattoos was piebald and two bay, and two of the large horses were grey. The piebald was strong and middle sized, it was fit to ride, but not fit for a Sirdar. It was then laden. Of the large horses, Jalal Khan rode one, and two were led. Bathar is five or six koss from Wah, and Campbellpur is 14 koss further on. I saw the piebald horse bought by Gulab Khan at Pindi three years ago from a man from the Peshawar or Kabul direction. The price was Rs. 80.

Explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Mirza Fatteh Muhammad Beg on solemn affirmation.—I live at Kasur. I have often visited Wah. I had gone to Muhammad Hyat Khan at Lahore, where I had gone about an address the Kasur Anjaman wished to present to the Viceroy, and I went with him to Wali. I remained there a

day or two. He showed me a piebald horse he wanted to send with his son to the Aligarh College. He had to go soon after to Kabul, and this plan was therefore given up. The idea then was that I should take the boy to Aligarh and leave him there. It was middle sized, fit for a boy to ride, but a man could only ride it occasionally. It was white and red, not dark-red, but with light red spots (kakka colour). I rode it from and to the railway station when I visited Jhelum; afterwards once or twice. I came to Jhelum two or three times; the last time more than three or four months ago, and saw it each time. I am Secretary to the Kasur Anjaman.

I visited Wah two or three times, the second time when the Khan Sahib had taken leave, being ill. This was last December after the Lahore Durbar. I did not see it then. Nawab Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla was then with me. Gulab Khan had died, and I went on that account, as well as on account of the Khan's illness. I suppose the Nawab went for the same reason. He left at the same time I did. He accompanied me as far as Lahore on the way back. We both stopped at Wah—not at Hasan Abdal.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Ramji on solemn affirmation.—I am a Khatri of Wah. I take contracts. I was called in by a servant of Muhammad Hyat Khan's sent by Ghulam Khan, I don't remember the name, to see a piebald pony of his of middle size, which was ill. This was four or five months ago. Muhammad Hyat Khan was at Jhelum then. It was in the earlier part of the cold weather. I do not know how long the horse had been at Wah at this time, as I am often absent on business. I prescribed for it, and, after getting the medicine, had it walked about. Three or four days after I came back and heard that it was dead. There were four or five horses there at the time. Muhammad Hyat Khan came from Jhelum to Wah, perhaps a month later. I saw the horse three years ago when Gulab Khan had brought it from Pindi. It was then ridden by Gulab Khan's son, and was afterwards sent to Gurdaspur for Muhammad Hyat Khan's son. I had perhaps seen it when Muhammad Hyat Khan went to Kabul. I went to pay my respects to Jalal Khan, and saw this pony and two others and a mule and some horses standing there. This was at the house in Wah; they were laden. The son of Muhammad Hyat Khan was at Jhelum when I was called in to see the pony at Wah. I did not hear whether the pony had come from Jhelum or not. Gulab Khan may have died 15 days, a month, or a month and a half after the death of the horse.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I am not sure about this.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 7th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Reply of Jalal-ud-din regarding the piebald horse of Yusuf Khan.—Yusuf Khan, when on his way from Kabul to Amritsar, stopped with me at Pindi, and laughingly told me of the piebald horse which Muhammad Hyat Khan had taken from him at Kabul, and said it was a magnificent horse and a splendid goer. I am very fond of fine horses, and I said to Sekandar Khan that if his brother would sell this horse, I should be very glad to buy it for my own riding. Muhammad Hyat Khan was at that time at Jhelum, and Sikandar Khan said he was just going down to see him, and that he should ask him about it and bring me back his answer.

After several days Sikandar Khan came back and told me that his brother had said that he was soon going to Peshawar to answer a few questions, and that after his return from there he would bring me the horse himself.

That is all I know about the horse. I never heard anything more about it.

Questions for the examination of Captain Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Burton having been sworn, deposes as follows :—

Questions.	*Answers.*
Have you seen any, and what property, which you have reason to believe belonged to the Amir of Kabul, in the possession of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., late Assistant Political Officer? If so, describe the property as well as you can, and state when and under what circumstances you saw it.	I have not seen any property in the possession of Hyat Khan which I could swear belonged to the late Amir.
State any fact within your knowledge as to how Muhammad Hyat Khan got possession of the property mentioned in your reply to the previous question, and how these facts became known to you.	Though I did not see any property, sometime about the beginning of February 1880 Niaz Muhammad Khan and Baz Muhammad Khan, Ghilzai Chiefs of Tezin, informed me that property then passing through the Ghilzai District, belonging to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and which was in charge of his servants, was property taken from the Amir.
Have you seen any such property in the possession of Sikandar Khan, brother of Muhammad Hyat Khan? If so, state its nature, and when and under what circumstances you saw it, describing it as well as you can.	When Sikandar Khan was looted at the foot of the Jagdallak Kotal, I saw some gold-laced coats and a pair of gold-laced overalls, also a sozni or bed coverlet in embroidered gold-work, also a cloth worked in silver-thread and worsted. These I was told were belonging to the Amir, but I have no proof to offer beyond the word of the Ghilzai raiders; also a sword, *viz.*, an ordinary Kabul tulwar.
State also any fact within your knowledge as to how Sikandar Khan became possessed of such property, and how these facts became known to you.	I am unable to say how Sikandar Khan came by the property, unless it was through his brother Hyat Khan.
Mention any witnesses whom you believe to be in a position to give direct evidence on the matters on which you have been examined, and if you know where they are likely to be found. State this.	Khan Muhammad Khan, Babukur Kheyl, of Tezin, and his brothers, Mazulla Khan of Hissárak; Akram Khan Sehak Ghilzai, Khan of Sarobi; Azmuddin, Kizzilbash of Jagdallak; Belooch Khan, brother of Padshah Khan, whom I suppose will be found in their homes.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 25th February 1881.

F. C. BURTON, *Capt.*,
1st Bengal Cavalry.

This evidence was read over to the witness in English, a language he understood, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

H. C. BARSTOW,
Magistrate, Cawnpore.

The 1st March 1881.

Dated 5th April, 1881.

Demi-official—From Brigadier General D. Massy,
To—Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

Yakub Khan's State sword was sent by Sir Frederick Roberts to the Viceroy of India (Lord Lytton) as a present from the British army at Kabul.

Dated 26th May, 1881.

From—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Kennedy, London,

To—The Adjutant General in India, through Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B.

In reply to your No. 1548, dated Simla, 30th April 1881, giving cover to Military Department No. 10161 K., and Foreign Office Memorandum No. 654 E.P., dated 8th April 1881, asking for particulars which may be known as to the property returned to the family of the ex-Amir of Kabul, and more especially with reference to the sword of the late Amir Dost Muhammad, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. When the State property was attached at Kabul, Sir Frederick Roberts gave directions that the agents of Yakub Khan (the then Amir) should have access to everything there was in my charge, and that anything they wished to be restored to His Highness should be at once given up to them.

3. This order was rigidly obeyed, and numerous objects of value were thus reclaimed. I may mention that Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., Assistant Political Officer, was the medium of communication between myself and the Amir's representative.

4. With regard to the late Amir Dost Muhammad's sword, I regret that I am unable to give any specific information about it, for the simple reason that amongst the numerous swords which came into our possession, its identity or even existence was not made known to me.

5. In conclusion, I would beg to point out that the Military Department, in their No. 10161 K, err in describing myself and the officers who were associated with me in taking charge of the attached property, as "Prize Agents." It has been decided by the Government of India that we officiated in no such capacity, and the authorised agency fees have not been awarded to us; therefore, on behalf of myself and colleagues, I must respectfully protest against its use, as the term involves a pecuniary responsibility which we feel that we cannot, under the circumstances, be expected to accept.

6. I may add that certified copies of all the pecuniary transactions, together with lists of the articles sold at Kabul, have already been forwarded to the Government of India, and that I am quite prepared to forward the originals whenever they may be required, if intimation to that effect is conveyed to me.

Memo by—Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B.

I submit this as the letter from the Adjutant General, to which it replies, was sent to me.

I gave orders, while commanding at Kabul, that everything the family of Yakub Khan wished for should be made over to them, and I am under the impression that I sent to the Foreign Secretary at Simla a letter from the wife of Yakub Khan, saying that the family had got everything they wished for. I never heard about the sword in question.

No. , dated 7th July, 1881.

Memo. from—Major-General G. R. Greaves, Adjutant General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Forwarded for the information of Government, with reference to Military Department No. 10161 K., dated the 16th April 1881, $\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Prize}}$.

No. 10569 K., dated 18th July, 1881.

Endorsed by the Military Department.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, in continuation of this Department No. 10497 K., dated 24th June 1881.

VII.—SIRDAR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM KHAN'S CASE.

Nasrat Jang, son of Naib Abdulhak Khan, of Kabul, on solemn affirmation states—I was employed by the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and he appointed me to act as deputy under his son Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, while Ibrahim Khan was

governor (hakim) of Kabul. Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan held that post for 11 years. When General Roberts went to Kabul, I joined him at Kulingar in the Logar Valley one day before the battle of Charasiah, and I was from that time employed under Major Hastings and sometimes under General Roberts. A month or a month and a half after the battle, I do not remember exactly, Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan in my presence gave his Dewan Hira two abras, one for Sikandar Khan and one for Muhammad Hyat Khan, and told me also to go with him. This happened in the city after Major Hastings had paid a visit to Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, accompanied by Sikandar Khan. Abras and a number of other articles had been brought out before Major Hastings and offered to him, but he had not accepted them, and after he left, Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan proposed to send these abras to Sikandar Khan and Muhammad Hyat Khan. I went with the Dewan Hira to Sherpur. We found Muhammad Hyat Khan in his tent, and Sikandar Khan with him. There were 4 or 5 others present, people of the country. Hira and I both said the Sirdar had sent these abras, according to the custom of the country, as Sikandar Khan had visited him, one for Sikandar Khan and one for Muhammad Hyat Khan. Muhammad Hyat Khan refused to take them. I said the Sirdar would be angry if we brought them back, and it was the custom of the country. They were laid down before them, and Hira remained there, while I went away to my work. I only know, by hearing from Hira, that they were accepted. He is in Kabul. The value of that intended for Muhammad Hyat Khan would be about Rs. 170 or 180, and of that intended for Sikandar Khan about Rs. 120 or 130. I remained about 20 or 25 minutes after Muhammad Hyat Khan at first refused to take them. There had been no conversation after Muhammad Hyat Khan, in reply to what I said, had answered, "It is not our custom," as he was busily engaged in Government work.

One day, some time after the siege of Sherpur was raised, the Sirdar Sahib visited Muhammad Hyat Khan in my presence. Muhammad Hyat Khan was drinking tea at the time. He gave some to the Sirdar and I also had some. He then ordered in breakfast (khana), and I ate and the Sirdar ate. It was about 8 A. M. When we went out, and the Sirdar came home, he said he was greatly ashamed, as since the Khan Sahib had come to the country, he had not given him an entertainment, and he had now eaten his food. He must give him an entertainment (ziafat). Five or six days after the Sirdar in my presence counted Rs. 400 English currency, and put it in a handkerchief, and went to the Khan's bungalow, taking me with him. The Khan Sahib was busy writing. After ten minutes, the Sirdar said to him that he had brought Rs. 400 to him as ziafat, for a dinner. I repeated this in Hindustani. He answered me that it was contrary to orders, and was not our practice. I explained this to the Sirdar in Persian. The Sirdar said he must follow the custom of the country, and he laughed and the Khan Sahib laughed. The latter was then called to the General, and we all went out. The Sirdar pressed the money upon him and he again refused. He went out, and I gave the handkerchief containing the money into the hands of a servant of his, a Punjabi. This was a private servant. The Khan Sahib must have seen me give it. It was in the verandah, outside the door. Ten or twenty people were present. The Khan gave no orders to his servant in my presence. He must have given an order, but I did not hear it. Muhammad Hyat Khan was talking to the people in the verandah, and Ibrahim Khan had gone on about 5 minutes before. I remained behind to give the money. The servant told me to give him the *amanati*, *i. e.*, the money I had with me, and I gave it. It was not counted. Muhammad Hyat Khan was there, but there was quite a tumult, so many people were talking.

I was formerly Wurdi Major in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. I knew that Government officers were not allowed to receive money. I could not have dissuaded the Sirdar from offering the money. When the Sirdar pressed Major Hastings in my presence to take what he offered, Major Hastings was angry with me and said to me—"You know we are not allowed to take such things, why did you not explain it to the Sirdar." I told the Sirdar at the time I had already told him the Sahibs would not accept such things, and that Major Hastings was angry at the offer being made.

I do not know of anything else having been given by Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan to Hyat Khan.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—The servant to whom I gave the money was not further from the Khan Sahib than Mr. Silcock is sitting from me (not more than a yard and a half.) I cannot say whether Muhammad Hyat Khan actually saw the money being given. I do not remember this. I believe I could recognize the servant who took the money from me. I never told Hyat Khan I had given the money to his servant. I frequently met him afterwards. I do not know whether any of the other Sirdars gave Hyat Khan an entertainment, but I have heard that Hashim Khan once gave him an entertainment, and Hyat Khan went.

The persons present when Hira went with me to give the abras, were traders. When I got up, the abras were lying where Hira had put them down.

The above is explained to the witness in the Hindustani language in which it was given, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-called.—I was sometimes sent out on duty by Muhammad Hyat Khan. I was once sent to General Saifuddin's village by him to see if there were any Government arms, camels, mules, &c.; there I found none. I brought his brother Khairuddin and two or three men of his, and produced them. I do not know whether General Saifuddin was then in Sherpur or not. I brought no horses from the village with me, but Khairuddin rode a horse of his own. I do not know what it was like—perhaps it was bay, but I do not know. I know nothing of any horse having been sold by Khairuddin to Hyat Khan. I am the Nasrat Jang who was afterwards employed in Lataband. I do not know of any other Nasrat Jang having been under Muhammad Hyat Khan's orders at Kabul. Of the four servants produced by Hyat Khan now, I recognize two as having been at Kabul, but neither of these was the man who took the money. He was of middling height, but I cannot describe him further. I do not know whether these two men were then present, nor whether the man who took the money was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. I do not know the man now produced as Ghulam Hassan.

The above is read to the witness in the Hindustani language in which he gave his evidence, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 26th February 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Hyat Khan says he has only one other man, at present at Wah, named Juma, who was with him in Kabul. He was a chaprassi. Recollects also another Ghulam Hassan. He is here.

Witness told to remain until Tuesday.

Re-examined.—I have not been here since I came for a wedding which was to have taken place here, but was postponed as Muhammad Afzal Khan was unable to get leave. I remained here six days and went home from here about 20 or 21 days ago. I heard no mention of this enquiry at the time.

The 1st March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Juma not produced.

The 1st March 1881.

To be produced on 3rd instant.

The 1st March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Juma produced; witness cannot recognize him.

The 3rd March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

In Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim's case, Muhammad Hyat Khan says.—The Sirdar, when I went to call upon him, placed abras before me, and I refused to accept them as it was not our custom, though he pressed them on me. My brother, Sikandar Khan, called on him with Major Hastings. I called separately. No abras were sent to me after my brother had called. Hira and Nasrat Jang brought no abras to my tent on behalf of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan that I can recollect. I was busy at the time, and cannot recollect every one who came to me. Many people came and asked me to accept this or that, and I always refused to accept dumbas, ghi or *rassad*.

Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim several times asked me to dine with him, but I said I had no time. I do not recollect his even offering me money in lieu of a dinner. I always refused *rassad* when offered, and would not have taken money. It may have been brought, but I do not remember it. Nasrat Jang was Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim's right-hand man, and only left this for Bannu a few days before my arrival here for this enquiry.

The above is read over to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and is acknowledged to be correct.

The 1st March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan on solemn affirmation.—The first complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan, of which I heard, was that of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I heard that he was going about in the city with a petition he had written, but I do not remember in what month this was. It was before Mr. Griffin's arrival. I do not know whether he had presented that petition to any officer, and I made no enquiry about the matter from him, or from any one else likely to know the facts. It was not my business. Naib Lal Muhammad did speak to me about it. His object was to get my assistance. He had the petition then, and I may have seen it, but do not remember. He said Rs. 6,000 had been taken from him and some other property, and he wished me to present the petition on his behalf, but I refused, telling him to apply himself to the *hakims*. Many people had come with him. Among them was Ishar Das or his son. I do not know whether Ishar Das was the name of the father or the son, but it was the Dewan's son who came. Muhammad Afzal Khan was present, as he lived with me at the time. I do not remember his having made any record of what Naib Lal Muhammad said. Muhammad Afzal Khan is of Gandapur, near Kulachi, and is now employed at Delhi. Muhammad Afzal did not take down any deposition of his before me. Major Hastings was the proper officer at the time to make any such complaint to. I did not ask Naib Lal Muhammad for witnesses, as I was not making enquiry into his case. I believe this was subsequent to the fighting at Sherpur. I believe it was a short time after this that the Mustaufi's servants or connections told me that money had been taken from him also. I asked the Mustaufi's son, who said it was true, and afterwards the Mustaufi who also confirmed it. It was the son of the Mustaufi who is with him in India whom I asked. When I asked the Mustaufi, Mr. Griffin had arrived. When I asked his son, he was either about to arrive or had arrived. This was about the time of his arrival. I think that Muhammad Hyat Khan had left Kabul before I asked the Mustaufi. When I asked his son, I believe he was present. When I first heard of the matter, the Mustaufi was absent from Kabul, having gone to Ghazni. He had not presented a petition when I asked him, but he intended to do so. I do not remember ever having heard the amount stated at Rs. 3,000. When I was first told of it, I think one man said it was Rs. 10,000 and another Rs. 16,000. The Mustaufi's son and the Mustaufi himself mentioned the latter amount.

I once told Muhammad Hyat Khan in conversation that there were complaints against him of malpractices in the city, and that as a Government servant he ought to be careful to give no reason for them. He replied that they were not true. I do not remember whether I specified any particular report. I am not quite sure when this was, but I believe Mr. Griffin was then expected to arrive soon.

About the same time that Naib Lal Muhammad complained to me, perhaps two or three days after or a day or two before, Khan Aga Jamshidi complained to me about his horse having been taken. He went to complain with a view to get the horse back, or its price. He did not say how it had been taken, but only that it was a valuable horse, and he had not been paid for it. He had been in the habit of visiting me.

Every one used to come to see me, and Ishar Das often came. He made no complaint on his own part, and I do not know that he brought people to me to make complaints. I was making no enquiry into such cases.

Mir Ahmad Shah made no complaint to me. I do not know who Narinjan is. I may have known, and not remember him now. One or two Hindus came with Lal Muhammad, but I do not remember any one making a complaint to me on his own part.

Ishar Das certainly came with Naib Lal Muhammad, but I do not think it occurred to me that he was bringing him forward to complain. I certainly did not tell him to bring people who had complaints of this nature to me.

I may have asked people about the truth of reports I had heard, though I do not remember this now, but it was merely to satisfy my own mind and not to investigate the matter.

Muhammad Afzal was in political employment, and may have taken a note of what Lal Muhammad said in order to inform some of the sahibs. He did not make a record of it for me, and I do not remember whether he took down any statement of Naib Lal Muhammad's in my presence or not.

The Mustaufi was released from custody on condition of living with me on security being given for him by Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, some merchants, and myself, the General consenting to my being surety for him. He thus lived with me for three or four days before the siege of Sherpur, and went with me, when the siege took place, to Muhammad Hyat Khan's house in the fort. He was allowed to go to the city and live, not with me, but in a house taken for himself, after the siege was raised, and was after some time sent to Ghazni on duty. Mr. Griffin had not come when he went, but was at Kabul when he returned from Ghazni. He did not, when living with me, mention to me that anything was being demanded from him. There is no doubt that he was afraid of what might happen to him as he was in detention, though no longer imprisoned He probably feared that he might be deported or even hanged, but he did not mention his apprehensions to me. Every one, who was confined in any way, had such fears, though Government had no intention to hang them. I believe he was ultimately released with a view to obtain his services in the direction of Ghazni. It was not done by my advice, but I was asked my opinion, and said that I thought he would render service, and that he would not flee.

There was no special friendship between us before, but I was acquainted with him.

Rs. 70,000, or perhaps more, was given to the Mustaufi for expenses when he went to Ghazni. It was not by my advice, but by Colonel Tweedie's. I advised against a large expenditure. Rs. 10,000 was given before he left, and the balance afterwards to his son, who is now in India. The accounts were kept by Kazi Muhammad Aslam. I was ordered by the General to get him tillas for the money. I afterwards received orders to tell him not to send the money to his father, as it might be stolen on the road, and to keep it with him. This was after Mr. Griffin's arrival.

Syad Jan is a large merchant. I do not know if any relative of his was hanged. I know that Khwaja Nasir, Mulla of the shrine Ashikar Arifan, was hanged, but not if he is related to Syad Jan. Syad Jan often came to me on business. He never made any complaint on his own part to me about Muhammad Hyat Khân.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I do not remember whether the Mustaufi told me that the money was taken without his knowledge. He told me it was taken from his servants. I understood that Abu Bakr, who acted as a sort of gomashta of his, arranged for payment. When Muhammad Hyat Khan wanted leave, before Mr. Griffin's arrival, the General asked me whether he should be allowed to go, saying he heard there were complaints about him. He did not

say what they were, nor asked my opinion about any particular complaint. I said he should not be prevented from going. There was at the time a current report about a marriage with the wife of Munshi Bakhtiyar or some one else. I do not know whether there was any foundation for this or not, but the marriage did not take place. The report was that it was about to take place.

I know that people were dissatisfied with Muhammad Hyat Khan. The reasons for this were mixed. One was, no doubt, that his position as political officer made him liable to give offence by things done in the discharge of his duties, such as the hangings. In addition to this, there were the reports about his marriage, and any private causes of complaint that Naib Lal Muhammad, the Sirdars or others, may have had against him. I know that Khwaja Nasir's execution gave offence. It was said that he had been unjustly hanged, without proper enquiry. It was after the siege was raised that it came to my ears that there were complaints against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I had been ill previously. People believed that he had special opportunities of enquiry into the cases and ascertaining the truth, as he collected the witnesses and could have examined them. Whether he was a member of the Court which ordered the executions I do not know, but he was believed to be a member of it. The complaints of unjust executions must have begun before they came to my knowledge. I heard of complaints about the executions before the siege, but it was not until afterwards that I heard they had become general.

I did make a representation to Major Hastings about a Kazi and a Mirza of mine who had not got khillats when the other Government servants, who were in Sherpur during the siege, got them. I had spoken to Muhammad Hyat Khan about them, and he said he had forgotten them. They afterwards got Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively by the Government order. This was not intended by me as a complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I have no doubt that we differed in opinion about a proposal to appoint Muhammad Said Governor of Ghazni. I was in favour of it, but Muhammad Sirdar himself would not have accepted the appointment at the time. This was a mere difference of opinion, such as might occur in regard to any matter about which our advice was taken.

I did not instigate any one to complain against Muhammad Hyat Khan. I certainly advised him to be careful.

I did not hear in Kabul that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been imprisoned on his return to India.

I had no enmity with Muhammad Hyat Khan, and there was nothing for me to quarrel about with him. He asked me to take care of Sikandar Khan when he himself went to India.

I considered Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and Muhammad Hyat Khan to be friends. I know nothing of Sirdar Wali Muhammad having made any complaint against Muhammad Hyat Khan about Sirdar Yahiya Khan.

The above has been explained to the witness in the Hindustani language in which it was given, and is acknowledged to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 9th March 1881.

Muhammad Ibrahim on solemn affirmation.—I am known as Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim. I was employed under Muhammad Hyat Khan at Kabul. I went with General Roberts to Khost and served under him and Colonel Waterfield. After their return my brother, Sultan Hassan, was appointed Superintendent of Measurements under Mr. Christie in Kurram, and I was appointed Deputy Superintendent. When the second war commenced, Mr. Christie received a letter from the General from Alikhel, asking him to send my brother. As he could not go, I was sent; and after two nights at Alikhel, I was sent on to Khushi. After I had been a few days there, Muhammad Hyat Khan arrived, and I was told to work under him. I remained under him until he left for Hindustan.

I know Khairuddin, brother of General Saifuddin Khan. I know about a horse received by Muhammad Hyat Khan from Khairuddin. I was sent for from my tent which was near that of Muhammad Hyat Khan. This, I remem-

ber was in the month of February. I cannot say how I remember this, nor do I remember in what part of the month it was, the beginning, the end, or the middle. General Saifuddin Khan and Khairuddin Khan were both in Muhammad Hyat Khan's room. General Saifuddin Khan was, I think, then living in the town. He was not imprisoned at the time. He had been imprisoned in Sherpur, but I cannot say when he was released. It was after the troops were shut up in Sherpur that he was arrested. When I was sent for, there were some men sitting there, and Muhammad Hyat Khan told me to tell Jalal Khan to bring Rs. 300, the price of the horse. I told Jalal Khan, who brought the money. I took it from him, as he did not know Persian very well, and counted it over to Khairuddin. There were Rs. 4 or 5 short. I asked Jalal Khan the reason, and he said this had been deducted for the horse trappings. I asked Khairuddin to give a receipt and he agreed. He said, when we went out, that he had no pen or paper. I went away, and do not know whether a receipt was given or not. There were paper and pens in the room. I do not know why the receipt was not written then. Bahauddin, Ressaldar, was one of the persons in the tent at the time. There were also General Saifuddin and Khairuddin and two or three others, but I do not remember who the others were. I did not see the horse. Muhammad Hyat Khan had given me no order at the time about the receipt, but he had given general orders to me to take receipts for whatever he bought. I asked Khairuddin for a receipt, but I took no receipt. I merely told Jalal Khan to take a receipt. Receipts were taken either by me or by Jalal Khan according to whether one or other of us had time. The people who were present remained until the money was paid, except Bahauddin, who was sent for by the General and went away while it was being counted. When asked how he remembers this, answers only, I remember it. I never wrote receipts myself on any occasion.

I know Sirdar Muhammad Alam who went to Ghazni. I know nothing of any horse received from him by Muhammad Hyat Khan. I never took any receipt from him for money paid for a horse. The receipt now shown me is not in my writing. I do not know whose it is. (The receipt of Muhammad Alam Khan).

I know Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I know he came to Siah Sang. He often came and went. I never went for him. I never saw him imprisoned. He never stopped at my tent. He did come there sometimes. I never received any money from him. It is not true that I received Rs. 80 and 8 tillas from him. I know Said Sarwar. It is not true that he ever saw Naib Lal Muhammad at my tent in the morning. I never demanded any money from Naib Lal Muhammad. Taj Muhammad never came to see me in order to get his brother released. I never had any conversation with Naib Lal Muhammad Khan except ordinary compliments when he came to my tent. I do not know why he used to come.

I know the Mustaufi Habibulla. I never went to him for money to be paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan. I never went to him at all for any purpose. I always remained at Sherpur and only went four or five times to my own house at Chandawal while I was there. I do not know the Mulla Abubakr who was one of the Mustaufi's sureties. I do not know who the sureties were. I know the Mustaufi was confined, and that he gave security, but I never saw him in confinement, and only know of it from hearsay. I do not know where he was confined. When Sherpur was beleaguered, the Mustaufi was at Muhammad Hyat Khan's house. I saw him there then. There were many others there then. I do not know whether it was before this or after this that he gave security. I do not know whether it was before or after this that Kazi Aslam told me he had given security. It was before the siege that he was released from confinement.

I was not present when property was taken out of the Amir's property in store at Sherpur and returned to the Amir's family. I know property was returned, as my tent was near, and I saw the clothes being brought to the tent occupied by the Amir's family. No list was made by me, but Mirza Taj Muhammad made a list, and I was present during part of the time, but was called away. No chogas were brought to my tent at the time, but I saw chogas there. I do not know what became of them, except that I was told by Taj

Muhammad that he had given them by the Commissioner's order to Sirdar Wali Muhammad and taken his receipt.

I know Khan Aga Jamshidi. I gave him Rs. 100 once from Muhammad Hyat Khan for a horse. This was when we were on the top of Siah Sang and Muhammad Hyat Khan was buying horses for the Commissariat. The Khan Aga in person brought three horses at the same time, one of which Muhammad Hyat Khan bought himself as a baggage animal, and he sent the other two to the Transport Officers. Abdul Samand, Mir Murad and several others fixed the price in my presence, but the price was not paid that day; the Khan Aga wanted him to take it without payment, but Muhammad Hyat Khan refused. He then asked for a pistol or a watch, or some other valuable article for it instead of money. Muhammad Hyat Khan said he had only the pistol he was wearing and could not give it, and that he had no watch. He refused to take the horse until a price was fixed; Khan Aga then asked Abdus Samad to fix a price, and he valued it at Rs. 100. This price was agreed to, but Khan Aga went away leaving the horse, and two or three days after his Mirza came for the price. Muhammad Hyat Khan told me to go to Jalal Khan and get the money, which I did; I paid him the money, and asked him for a receipt. He said he had not the receipt with him, but would bring it, and I kept the money and told him first to bring the receipt. Two hours or two and half hours afterwards he brought the receipt, and I gave him the money, and gave the receipt to Jalal Khan, who took it to Muhammad Hyat Khan. When the price was being fixed the Khan Aga asked Rs. 140 or Rs. 150 for the horse, but at last agreed to Rs. 100, as horses were then cheap. This was in Muhammad Hyat Khan's presence. I know the Mir of Maimena. I do not know that he ever made any complaint about this horse. I do not know where he was when this occurred. The place where he lived was outside the city. I only know the Khan Aga brought the horses for sale. I do not know why he wished to sell.

I heard of the death of Khairuddin, brother of General Saifuddin. I do not know when or where he died, or when I heard it, but I heard it in Kabul, I do not know whether before or after Muhammad Hyat Khan left.

The letter of 17th April 1880 is mine. I wrote it, because one day a man of Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan came and told me the Nawab wanted me. I went to the Nawab in the city; the Mustaufi's son was sitting with the Nawab and four or five other men. This was 10 or 16 days after Muhammad Hyat Khan left in April. I remained for about an hour, and then the other men went away, and I was left alone with the Nawab and the Mustaufi's son. I was told to sit down near the Nawab, and the Mustaufi's son went away to some distance, and the Nawab asked me whether I was a servant of Government or of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I said that for two years I had been a servant of Government. He asked what Muhammad Hyat Khan had ever done for me. I said I had always got my pay from Government for my work, and expected no more. He promised to do a great deal for me, if I learnt what he would instruct me to say. He told me that I was to say that the Mustaufi had paid Rs. 10,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan through me, and Rs. 3,000 through Mirza Jalal-ud-din. I was to write this down so that I might not deny it afterwards. I refused this. He tried to persuade me, and I continued refusing. The Mustaufi's son then came and sat by me and told me that he would give me Rs. 2,000 in cash if I did what the Nawab told him. I refused to do it if he gave me Rs. 50,000. I would not sell my faith. I went away, and a day or two after I wrote this letter. The son of the Mustaufi I refer to, was Abdul Ghafur Khan. It was after this the Mustaufi was sent down to India. I do not know how long after, as I was away from Kabul with Captain Ridgeway. It was about the end of April or beginning of May that I went to Logar to Captain Ridgeway; when I went to Logar the Mustaufi was either at Kabul or in Maidan. He had gone to Muhammad Jan, and I do not know where he was when I left. He was not at Kabul when the money was offered to me.

I know Abdul Rahman, Native Doctor, who had the dispensary in the city. He was in the habit of coming to Sherpur. He sometimes visited the Khan Sahib (Muhammad Hyat Khan) and sometimes me, as I knew him at Kurram.

I went to the place where the clothes returned to the Amir's family were being returned. I saw no books there. Muhammad Hyat Khan was not there

The people of Kabul were enemies to Muhammad Hyat Khan on account of his duties, and because people were killed. They were enemies to all of us who were in Government service; to me, amongst others, I know nothing of any special enmity on the part of the Mustaufi or his son.

The horse purchased from the Khan Aga was used by Muhammad Hyat Khan for baggage. He had it with him carrying baggage in Maidan. When it was brought Muhammad Hyat Khan had 7 or 8 horses at Khushi; he had 3 or 4 horses and 4 or 5 yaboos. When he went to Maidan he had 5 or 6 riding horses and 5 or 6 yaboos. I only know of the purchase of the two I have mentioned. Jalal Khan kept Muhammad Hyat Khan's accounts. One of the baggage ponies I saw at Khushi was piebald (red and white). The red was a bright red, not dark.

I know the English months. This (after a little hesitation) is April.

The chogas I mentioned were mixed with gold thread.

At Siah Sang the horses were kept at one place, perhaps 50, 60 or 80 paces from the tents we occupied. When the money was paid for the Khan Agha's horse, the horse was not at the tent, but with the stables of Muhammad Hyat Khan. There were 4 or 5 others present when I paid the money. I do not know who they were. Muhammad Amin Khan may have been there. There were 4 or 5 Kohatis there.

I do not know how often Jalal Khan went to India. I heard of his going after the siege on one occasion. I don't know why he went. His tent is near. He did not go before the siege.

When this is read over, explains that it is 50 or 60 paces off.

The chogas were not brought to the door of the tent occupied by the Amir's family. They were brought at the same time as the clothes, but were sent away by the Mirza before the clothes reached the tent. I did not see who brought them there. They were sent away with Abdur Rahim. I did not see them taken away.

I was at Logar when I heard that the Mustaufi was deported to India.

I returned to Kandahar from here. I do not know who Musa Khan is. I never saw him. I received no money for the release of General Saifuddin.

On my way here I hired an ass to Sibi, and thence I travelled by railway to Amritsar, stopping at Sakkar and Multan on the way. I had got a hundi of Rs. 1,000 to deliver at Amritsar, entrusted to me at Kandahar for the purpose. I travelled without halting from Amritsar to Attock, and thence to Peshawar. I was two or three hours at Lahore between the arrival of the train from Amritsar and the departure of the train from Attock, and I went to see Sher Ahmad Khan, son of Nur Muhammad, and he returned with me to the station.

I know Syad Jan, merchant of Kabul. He is an enemy of the Government, because Khwaja Nasir was killed as being a Ghazi. He is an enemy of Muhammad Hyat Khan and an enemy of mine. He was an enemy of my father's. The reason he is an enemy of Muhammad Hyat Khan is that the friends of every one who was killed blamed him as being a Muhammadan, and knowing Persian and Pushtu. Sayad Jan was a cousin of Khwaja Nasir.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 6th April 1881.

Jalal Khan on solemn affirmation.—I am sister's son of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I followed him to Kabul with his baggage. Kazi Ghulam Hassan, Karma, Bakhsha, Juma, Abbas were the servants with me. There were others, but I forget the names. There was no Nur Muhammad. There was a Burhan. There was a Punjabi, whose name perhaps was Nawab. One Attaya went after I returned here, but not at first. I think there were two Bakhshas.

The horses I took with me were a large grey, called Moti, and two others, small, both grey, one bay, and for baggage there were one mule and 3 ponies,

Muhammad Hyat Khan's own property. There were also 3 mules of a Hindu, named Sawan. The ponies were two bay and one piebald, white and bright bay—not dark bay. It was taken for baggage, though it was also used for riding. The latter died at Wah, about 3 or 4 months ago. It died of an illness, after being 2 or 3 days ill. It had been bought by Gulab Khan about 3 years ago. It had been used for the children to ride, and was taken on this occasion as it was very difficult at the time to get baggage animals.

I overtook Muhammad Hyatkhan at Alikhel.

The piebald pony returned with Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not remember very well whether it was then laden or not.

I remember the mare received from Muhammad Alam Khan. I do not remember when it was bought. It was perhaps before the siege of Sherpur. I think it was in December. I brought it down with me after the siege. I do not know how long after. When it was brought, Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan came himself with it. I do not know what price he asked. The price was fixed by the arbitration of Sirdar Abdullah Khan, Samand Khan and other Sirdars. I do not know whether he offered it for sale or was asked if he would sell it. I was told to pay the price, which was Rs. 300. The receipt was written by some Mirza who was with the Sirdar, I do not know whether the Sirdar's Mirza or another. The Sirdar told a Baboo, to whom I gave the money to count, to pay it to his servant. I do not know whether the servant was the man who wrote the receipt. Perhaps he was. The Baboo was one of the Commissioners.

Question.—What was he doing there?

Answer.—All the tents were near in one place. That mare is at Jhelum.

I know General Suifuddin Khan. I was present when he and his brother Khairuddin Khan received payment for a horse. The price was fixed at Rs. 300 through Bahauddin Khan Ressaldar, and Rs. 295 were paid. The deduction was made, as I asked, for the jhul, and he said there was none. He agreed to the deduction. A receipt was taken for the price. What has become of it I don't know. Khairuddin wrote it himself after coming out. He asked us for pen and ink and wrote it. I do not know whether we brought it from the tent or got it from the Mirza's tent. I do not know whether he had the paper or we gave it. This was 8 or 10 days after the Id, in the month of February. The greater I'd occurred when we were at Alikhel. I do not know whether it was before or after I came down from Kabul and returned there. I may have been 8 or 12 days coming down, 4 days at home and a shorter time returning. I do not know in what month I got back. I was in Kabul in February. It was perhaps after my return that the horse was paid for.

I was present when Khan Agha Jamshidi's horse was bought. It was at Siah Sang. He perhaps asked Rs. 150. The price was fixed by some Sirdars, who were present, at Rs. 100. This sum was not paid at the time, but was paid 2 or 3 days after. It was not paid at the time, as the Khan Agha was unwilling to take money, saying he would like a pistol or watch or something of the sort, and it was not quite settled whether he would give the horse for Rs. 100 or not. I do not remember whether he left the horse or took it away with him. He came himself the first day, but did not come the day the price was paid. The day he came he brought 3 horses, 2 of them smaller than this was, and they were perhaps sent to the Transport Department. I brought it down at the same time with Muhammad Alam's horse, and made it over to Gulab Khan at Wah. I was told at Kabul to tell him that it might be sold to the Rissaldar of the dâk if he would take it. Sirdar Muhammad Alam's horse was to be kept. I also got a letter for Gulab Khan. It was never ridden when at Kabul. Large and fine horses were often sold for baggage, as the Amir's cavalry had been broken up. It was often used for baggage. It was so used when the army with General Baker went to Maidan, and also on the journey down here.

I do not know when I reached Wah. It was perhaps in January. I went down quickly by dâk from Peshawar, leaving the horses and the men with them to follow. I may have remained at Kabul 10, 15 or 20 days after the siege of Sherpur was raised. It was not so much as one month.

I can read and write. I kept Muhammad Hyat Khan's accounts. I usually got Kazi Ghulam Hassan to write them, and sometimes Baboo Jaikishen, but

sometimes wrote them myself. I do not know whether Kazi Ghulam Hassan was in Government service or in Muhammad Hyat Khan's service. He is now at Wah. The accounts were in a book. I do not remember how much money I took up. It is entered in the book. I had notes and cash. At Kabul I had sometimes Rs. 100, sometimes Rs. 200 or 500 in my hands for expenditure, and Muhammad Hyat Khan himself kept the balance, and when I wanted more I showed him the accounts and got from him.

I was sent down from Kabul, as a letter came saying that my mother was ill. Including ponies, I had 8 or 9 horses with me when I came down. Four of these were not laden and 4 laden.

The above is read to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 6th April 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—Nawab, the witness, I know. He is of Wah. He did not go up with us. He was not *Moti's* syce; Bakhsha was. The other horses had the other Bakhsha and Nawab, a Punjabi, as syces.

I saw Nawab at Kabul. He was in uniform which showed that he went up with mules. He often came to see us, being of the same village. He would not be an enemy of ours except tutored.

Ghulam Husain on solemn affirmation.—I am Subadar-Major in the 28th Punjab Native Infantry. I was with my regiment at Kabul. After the review of the army on the 13th October, my regiment was stationed in the city of Kabul, and occupied it on the 14th. The head-quarters remained at Siah Sang, but the guard required in the city were supplied from my regiment. I was myself employed in making purchases in the city for regimental clothing. On the 22nd, when I was so engaged, one Khwaja Haidar told me that Muhammad Hyat Khan was regarded, not as a Muhammadan, but as a concealed Farangi, with reference to the execution of one Fukhruddin and of Khwaja Nasir, who was head of a religious institution, and a relative of Syad Jan; and if an opportunity arose, he would be killed. I informed Muhammad Hyat Khan.

I know Sirdar Muhammad Yusaf Khan. In April, between the 18th and 24th, when I was on political duty under Brigadier Hudson, near Lataband, I met him with about 12 men and 2 or 3 hawks. The men with him informed me that he was Sirdar Yahya Khan's son, and was going to Lughman to assist his brother, Sirdar Muhammad Asaf Khan. I made an opportunity of getting into conversation with him, and spoke to him about his appointment. He said he had been ruined, and his father had been sent to Hindustan. I said this did not matter. If he gave satisfaction by his services, he would be rewarded. He repeated that he had nothing left, and that General Roberts and Muhammad Hyat Khan had ruined him. He also spoke ill of British Officers generally, but about General Roberts he said that he would do nothing of himself, but would do whatever Muhammad Hyat Khan told him.

Cross-examined.—Muhammad Hyat Khan had gone down to his home before this occurred. It was with reference to what had already taken place that he spoke ill of Muhammad Hyat Khan. He appeared to have been much dissatisfied with the treatment he had received. He always referred to his father as "kaka."

To Muhammad Hyat Khan (in answer to a leading question about Syad Jan).—Syad Jan was one of the Muhammadans mentioned by Khwaja Haidar, who said that Muhammad Hyat Khan was not a Muhammadan, and would be killed if an opportunity offered. I never heard Syad Jan say so.

The above is explained to the witness, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 29th March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Examination of Dr. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., as a witness for the defence of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

The evidence of Surgeon Major H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., in answer to interrogatories from the office of Mr. D. G. Barkley, Peshawar.

INTERROGATORIES FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Bellew having been put on his oath, deposes—

1. Please state your opinion as to the manner in which Muhammad Hyat Khan discharged his duties as a member of the Commission appointed by Government to enquire into the massacre of the Kabul Embassy?

1. In my opinion, Muhammad Hyat Khan discharged his duties, as a member of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the massacre of the Kabul embassy, very well. And further, I think, that any remarks made by General Roberts in his report to Government on the labors of the Commission, applies as much to Hyat Khan as to the other members.

2. Have you formed any, and, if so, what opinion, as to the services rendered by him?

2. It never occurred to me to think of the subject before. But now the question is put me, I can only say that whilst at Kabul, I never heard a word said against Hyat Khan, but on several occasions I heard him praised in conversation with officers for his assistance to General Roberts.

(*a*) When the army crossed the Shutargardan?

(*a*) I was not with the army when it passed the Shutargardan; but, on my arrival there, I heard Hyat Khan spoken of in terms of praise as having made arrangements with the tribes which enabled the army to get through without opposition.

(*b*) During the fighting before the city of Kabul was occupied?

(*b*) I have no information on this subject, as I was not with the army during these operations; and do not remember hearing anything particular about them at Kabul—at all events in connection with Hyat Khan.

(*c*) During the fighting under General Baker at Chardeh and in the Maidan district?

(*c*) I heard at Sherpur that Hyat Khan was the means of saving General Baker and his party from being surprised by the enemy whilst they were resting at a village, the name of which I forget, in either the Chardeh or Maidan district.

(*d*) During the siege of Sherpur, and in particular with regard to communications with Chiefs in the enemy's camp, and to obtaining early information of the attack on Sherpur intended to take place on the 23rd December 1879?

(*d*) On this subject I have no information, more than that I know that Hyat Khan was employed confidentially by General Roberts to communicate with Chiefs and others outside our camp; neither General Roberts nor Hyat Khan ever told me anything of what was going on, or ever asked my advice on the subject. I can therefore form no opinion of Hyat Khan's services on this occasion.

3. Did the Commission recommend that Amir Yakub Khan, Sirdar Yahiya Khan, the Mustaufi Habibullah, and Wazir Shah Muhammad should be deported from Afghanistan, and did Muhammad Hyat Khan join in this recommendation?

3. The Commission certainly recommended the deportation of Amir Yakub Khan and certain others—I believe these named—to British territory, and Hyat Khan as a member of the Commission joined most assuredly in the recommendation.

4. Was the Mustaufi examined before the Commission as an accused person or a witness?

4. I cannot answer this question decisively, but my impression is that the Mustaufi was first examined as a witness and later on as an accused man. The examination of other witnesses having implicated him.

H. W. BELLEW.

Read over to Dr. Bellew, who admitted its correctness and signed it as correct.

Taken by me this 28th day of March 1881.

C. BEADON,

Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

Lahore, 28th March 1881.

Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham on oath states.—The list now shown me appears to be the list Sayad Sarwar Kotwal and Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan had prepared of property believed at Kabul to have been extorted or taken as bribes by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and perhaps also by his brother Sikandar Khan. So far as I remember, the circumstances under which the list was prepared were as follows. One day Sirdar Wali Muhammad was in my rooms at Kabul, and the conversation turned on the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan, the Mustaufi's amongst others, and I asked him whether he thought they were true. He told me that it was a matter of common report that Muhammad Hyat Khan had looted every Sirdar that he could, and I asked him to give me any information that he could. He said that he would, if I liked, have a list drawn up. I said very well, and I told Mr. Griffin, and I think he approved of the proposal. I do not remember the month, but I think it was June or July. Sirdar Wali Muhammad said he was not personally cognizant of the fact, but that he would have the list drawn up by his officers of police and would attach his seal. He mentioned one case to me of which he was cognizant, but I do not think it was included in the list, as he almost made it a private matter. This was money given by Mir Ahmad Shah, a subordinate of his own, and the giving of which he had himself ratified. Syad Sarwar and his Naibs prepared the list, and I think, but cannot be quite certain, that Sayad Sarwar brought it to me. It reached me a few days after the conversation with Sirdar Wali Muhammad, I think within a week. It was not then attested by Sirdar Wali Muhammad, and I sent it to him, and asked whether he, as the Governor of the city, considered the charges which were contained in this list true, and if so, whether he would attest it. It was by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din that I sent the list, and he brought it back to me bearing Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's seal. The next time I saw Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, I showed him the paper and he acknowledged his seal. I also asked Syad Sarwar, and he verified the paper, and said he and his Naib had superintended the preparation of it.

I am under the impression that all the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan with the file were made before this list was received. I do not think I examined any one in consequence of the information contained in the list. Some of the persons whose statements were not taken on petitions were examined in consequence of what I had heard; some of them very likely owing

to what Sirdar Wali Muhammad had told me, and Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan, I believe, owing to a statement he had made to Mr. Griffin.

I believe that the first formal complaint received against Muhammad Hyat Khan was either the Mustaufi's English letter to Major Hastings or the complaint of Naib Lal Muhammad Khan. I do not remember how Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's petition was presented. Vernacular petitions were sent into the office for translation when received, and I remember the translation being brought to me, and having sent it to Mr. Griffin, from whom I received orders to make an enquiry. I do not remember whether Mian Muhammad, Peshawari, who is mentioned in Naib Lal Muhammad's petition, was summoned, nor, if so, why he was not examined. If he ever came, I do not think it likely that I should have let him go without taking his evidence. I do not remember Ghulam Muhaiud-din having been instructed to make any inquiry into the case of Naib Lal Muhammad. He may have written the parwanas calling for the attendance of the witnesses. He was my assistant, and might have been asked by me to go to the city and fetch a witness, or to make some subsidiary enquiries.

The Mustaufi's petition had been with Mr. Griffin for some days before any action was taken upon it. Afterwards the Mustaufi was asked in my presence by Mr. Griffin whether it was his petition, as it did not bear his seal. I was translating on the occasion. He said it was his, and Mr. Griffin told him that some enquiry would have to be made, and Mr. Griffin told him that he would have to bring a complaint attested by his seal and to bring his witnesses. I believe that it was some days later that he was deported, and it somehow came to my knowledge that on the day on which the order to deport him was passed, he had brought the petition with him, and that it was in his son's possession. I sent to his son for the petition, and he told me that it was lost. That evening when I took the Mustaufi to the place where he was to pass the night, he remarked to me that he had presented a petition against Muhammad Hyat Khan, and this was the result. The letter addressed to Major Hastings shown me is the English petition. It bears a note by me, "presented by the son of the Mustaufi." I probably made this owing to the absence of any other authentication. It probably means that the son of the Mustaufi brought it to me, but I cannot say when it reached me. It was owing, I believe, to the Mustaufi's deportation to India that no further enquiry was made in his case. His son was sent away with him. One son was left behind, but did not remain long in Kabul, and he was somewhat weak-minded.

The enquiries I made were made by order of Mr. Griffin. I remember taking the evidence of General Saif-ud-din Khan, but I do not remember whether he came forward himself, or whether I sent for him owing to report I had heard.

I do not remember how Bahadur Khan's petition reached me. It is not in the style in which petitions were addressed to us, and from my note of the 18th June it may either have been given me by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan or sent by him. I do not remember having seen Bahadur Khan.

I believe the petition of Naib Lal Muhammad (marked A) was given by Major Hastings either to Mr. Griffin or to me, as I have noted in the translation made by me on the 18th May, that it was presented to Major Hastings. It bears Mr. Griffin's order, dated 22nd, which must be the 22nd May, as I made my enquiry on the 24th May. I do not know how the second petition (marked B and bearing date 19th May) was presented. I do not know whether either of these petitions had been presented before the Mustaufi's deportation. When this enquiry was made I had not received the list of things believed to have been taken supplied by Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan. It was entirely his own suggestion that he should get me such a list.

I do not remember what led to the enquiry from Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan about property said to have been taken from the ex-Amir's family beyond the fact that it was for some time matter of notoriety in Kabul that property had been taken from them. I believe that Muhammad Yusuf Khan had been absent from Kabul, and that on his return there, it was determined to examine

him. Whether Mr. Griffin had ordered him to be sent for in connection with this case, I do not quite remember, but I think that he was ordered to be sent for, but that he was at the time on his way to Kabul. The statement taken by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din must have been taken by him by my order, probably because he had come to me, and I had not time to take his statement. When he was afterwards examined by me, I do not remember having examined him with reference to the statement already taken by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din.

On this being read over, Mr. Cunningham adds—I am perfectly certain that there was an order that he should be sent for.

D. G. BARKLEY.

In the case about Khan Agha Jamshidi's horse, I believe Rajah Jahandad, Khan was sent to take the Khan Agha's statement, because he was ill, and was in a village some four or five miles out of Kabul. The Mir of Maimena's statement of the 22nd June was probably taken by him by my order. I remember the horse being brought to me by a man, I think a Kohistani, who said that he had no money. I asked had he not got money to bring it up. He said it had all been spent. I took over the horse, and showed it to Mr. Griffin, I think the next day. The Mir of Maimena was sent for, and when he came was asked, in Mr. Griffin's presence, if it was the horse of his which had been given to the Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I was present and many others. It was in very bad condition, but was not a pony, but a horse of quite 15 hands. It tallied in all respects with the description he had given. The petition shown me, without date, but translated on the 28th May, is from Khan Agha, Jamshidi. I do not know whether the Mir of Maimena was sent for with reference to the horse, or, on hearing of Khan Agha Jamshidi's claim, came forward himself to claim it. After the horse had been recognized by the Mir, I sent it, by Mr. Griffin's suggestion, with a letter to General Macpherson, and the same man who took the horse brought back a reply from General Macpherson, which I put upon the file, after showing it to Mr. Griffin. It is that now shown me. After this letter was received, Mr. Griffin ordered the horse to be purchased from the Mir of Maimena for Rs. 1,000. Probably Khan Agha, Jamshidi, was not then in Kabul, but we made no enquiry whether he or the Mir of Maimena was entitled to the horse. It was not valued at Rs. 1,000. It had not been valued at all, but I would not have given more than Rs. 400 or 500 for it at the time. The Rs. 1,000 was paid by Mr. Griffin's order, owing to General Macpherson's report, that it was the finest Turkoman horse that he had ever seen. Mr. Griffin bought it for the stud; and when he came down to Peshawar, I believe he gave it to Major Prinsep of the 11th Bengal Cavalry for the regimental stud.

When General Saif-ud-din's statement was made, I put it before Mr. Griffin and told him I understood the horse was then with Sikandar Khan. Mr. Griffin sent for Sikandar Khan, and questioned him himself in my presence. Sikandar Khan said it was given to him by his brother, and that he was not responsible for it. I think, he said, he believed his brother had bought it. He said the horse was given to me by my brother, and I have no doubt that he bought it. He did not say that his brother had bought it, or that he could prove that this was the case. His answer implied that he could not. Mr. Griffin ordered the horse to be returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan.

I do not remember any marks on the Jamshidi Agha's horse, which would show that it had been driven in harness, and it did not occur to any one at the time to examine it to see whether it had been driven.

The item Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan mentioned to me was an item in the mint accounts, which Mir Ahmad Shah, when called upon to account for it, explained as a bribe paid to Muhammad Hyat Khan. Sirdar Wali Muhammad accepted the explanation without further enquiry. I think the amount mentioned was about Rs. 4,000.

I am aware of a payment of a large sum to the Mustaufi's son to be sent to his father, who was then absent from Kabul. The amount of the cheque was Rs. 80,000. Shortly after my arrival at Kabul, I believe the day after, Colonel Tweedie handed me the cheque, and said the payment had been ordered; but that as the amount was very large, it should not be paid without Mr. Griffin's knowledge. I took it to Mr. Griffin, who ordered payment to be stopped until after he had seen General Roberts. Next day, after ascertaining that the payment had been ordered by General Roberts, he said that, as the money had been promised to the Mustaufi, it should be paid, and it was accordingly, I believe, paid to the Mustaufi's son.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I do not remember having got any written order from Mr. Griffin to have this list prepared. I do not remember having sent any letter to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan to ask for the list, but I may have sent a letter as a reminder. I got no sanction from Government to hold an enquiry into Muhammad Hyat Khan's conduct at Kabul. I was under Mr. Griffin, and obeyed any orders he gave me. I do not remember having told any one in Dhakka, on my way to Kabul, that Muhammad Hyat Khan was King of Khorasan, and I would dethrone him. I had heard a good deal about Muhammad Hyat Khan, and had heard the expression that he was King of Kabul from Natives. I do not think it possible that I could have said I would dethrone him. I did not instruct Ghulam Muhai-ud-din or Rajah Jahandad Khan to get evidence against him when they came to the Lahore Durbar. I never instructed any one to do so, and would not have done so. I do not recollect being ever told by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din that Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan refused to seal the list. I do not recollect whether General MacGregor was in Kabul when the Khan Agha's horse was brought back. Major Hastings probably saw it. Sikandar Khan was not asked to bring evidence about General Saif-ud-din's horse, but he was put on his defence, and had an opportunity of tendering evidence. His defence was that his brother gave it to him.

Mr. Cunningham adds.—I had never served with Muhammad Hyat Khan in the same district, nor met with him, except on one occasion at Simla, when he called upon me, and I had no reason to believe that any of the officers with me had any prejudice against, or enmity with, Muhammad Hyat Khan. I saw no reason to believe that there was any conspiracy against him at Kabul.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I never heard of any one being at enmity with Muhammad Hyat Khan on account of his relations being hanged. I have no doubt he made enemies at Kabul by his services as well as in other ways.

To the Court.—When I was at Dhakka, I remember seeing a large string of horses and laden animals of Muhammad Hyat Khan's coming down from Kabul with, I believe, Jalal Khan, a relation of Muhammad Hyat Khan. I do not know Jalal Khan, but heard his name at the time. Several of the horses were led horses. My recollection is that there were either 13 horses and 14 mules, or 14 horses and 13 mules, there would be between 10 or 15 horses; the bargeers who were with them said they were Muhammad Hyat Khan's. I mentioned this to Muhammad Hyat Khan when he came out to meet us on our arrival at Kabul, and he made no reply. It was the same day that I told Muhammad Hyat Khan that I hardly knew him. I may have said I didn't know him. He was introduced to me.

Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan was questioned by me, and I believe also by Mr. Griffin, with reference to Muhammad Hyat Khan's conduct at Kabul, but I do not believe that he himself introduced the subject. Muhammad Afzal Khan was sent away from Kabul almost immediately after we went there, and I never received any statement of Naib Lal Muhammad's recorded by him, nor did I know that he had recorded any such statement.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I know no reason why I should have been ordered to make the enquiry and not Major Hastings, but that according to the ordinary routine of work, such an enquiry would have been made by one of Mr. Griffin's staff. The enquiry into one of the charges against Sikandar

Khan was made over to him, because he was Major Hastings' Sarishtadar, in order to satisfy Major Hastings. There was no regular enquiry into the charges against Muhammad Hyat Khan. The petitions received came to Mr. Griffin, and the orders he gave were carried out.

The above has been read over to Mr. Cunningham, and is acknowledged by him to be correct.

The 11th March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Re-examined.—I never heard the amount taken from the Mustaufi stated at Rs. 3,000, the amount mentioned in Muhammad Hyat Khan's letter to Mr. Griffin. The amount I heard was much larger.

Acknowledged to be correct.

The 11th March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan deposes.—I recognize this Persian list which is now produced. I also recognize my seal on it, and I remember the occasion on which it was affixed. The list is a statement of money and other valuables taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan. The note which is written on it just over my seal was written by my Mirza, Muhammad Nabi, who is now in Kabul.

The list was first brought to me by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan. I don't know how it was prepared, nor by whose order it was. Before it was prepared, one of the Naib Kotwals, Kazim, came to me and told me that an order had come for a list of all the people to be made out, from whom anything had been taken by Muhammad Hyat Khan. He did not tell me that a list had come from the Sahib to be verified. What he said was that a man had come from the Sahib (I don't know which Sahib) with orders to investigate the matter, and that he wanted to know what he was to do. I told him to obey whatever orders he received.

The Naib Kotwal told me Ghulam Muhai-ud-din was the man who was sent. (Then the Sirdar said) at first there was no mention of Ghulam Muhai-ud-din; the Naib Kotwal only said "Adam-i-Sahib."

This was a correction by the Sirdar. J. S.

When Ghulam Muhai-ud-din first came to me about this list, he said that a list had been made out and that he wanted me to affix my seal. I said I did not know, through my own hearing or seeing, of any thing having been taken, and that I could not seal it. I don't know whether he brought the list this time or not. I did not see it with him.

He came a second time, and brought the list, and told me that the Sahib said I was to put my seal on it. I then called my Mirza, and had it read over to me item by item. On hearing it read, I smiled and said I did not think that so much had been taken, meaning that I did not believe the whole of it. I had heard of most of the items entered before, but I did not know of my own knowledge whether they were true or not. Mir Ahmad Shah, who is entered as having given Rs. 4,000, was present at this time, and I asked him whether it was true that money had been taken from him by Muhammad Hyat Khan, and he said that Rs. 4,000 had been taken, and I then told him to put his seal on the list as a token of the truth of it. I recognize his seal on it. Mir Ahmad Shah is now in Kabul; he had an account book or note book with him, and he produced it and wanted to show me how the money had been taken, but I would not look at it. He was the Superintendent of the mint, and he told me that the money had been taken from the jama-kharch account of the melting or coinage of the Government and Kabuli rupees. I understood from him that the money taken was Government or mint money. As to the note entered by my directions on the list by my Mirza, I told him to write down that some of the items I had heard of, and some I had not heard of, and I read over the note afterwards and found it correct. The meaning of my

note was that I had heard about some items, and had not heard about others. The sentence at the end "Rishwat sitani hakikat darad" the Mirza wrote of his own accord: it must not be taken as mine, for I did not *know*.

The only person I asked myself about the entries in the list, was this Ahmad Shah. I only heard about the others generally.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I was not in charge of the mint during the whole period of the occupation of Kabul. After I took charge, the custom was that for every 1,000 Government rupees sent into the mint, 1,200 Kabuli rupees were returned. Money was sent by private persons, officers and others to be coined. I believe that this custom prevailed before I took charge, but I do not know whether it did or not. After I took charge, I only received money on the signature of Major Hastings. The first time Ghulam Muhai-ud-din came to me, he did not say that he had made out the list himself; he only said that it had been made out.

There was no special friendship between Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan and the Mustaufi Habibulla. The Nawab was a friend of every one: there is not in existence such another true and upright man as the Nawab.

I know that an order was given to take back from the Mustaufi Rs. 80,000 which had been given to him. I had a conversation with Mr. Griffin about it, and I was told to recover it. I assisted the merchant Abubakr, with whom I understood the money had been deposited, in order to recover it. He said that he had paid away all the money already, and that there was none left. After a few days I was told to release the merchant, as he was pardoned. I cannot say whether the money was recovered by other means or not. Abubakr told me that of the Rs. 80,000 he had paid Muhammad Hyat Khan Rs. 16,000 on account of Habibulla. I did not ask him whether he had given it with his own hand: he only said it had been given.

Further examination.—I know Bahadur Khan of Logar. After Khan Agha and Saif-ud-din had their horses returned to them by Mr. Griffin's order, two men, Mehrdil Khan and Mirdad Khan, came to me and said that Muhammad Hyat Khan had bought a horse from Bahadur Khan for Rs. 250, and had been paid for it, and they wanted me to produce them before Mr. Griffin to make a complaint about it; but as Bahadur Khan was then a Ghazi, I said I would have nothing to do with the matter and would not help them, and they then went back to Logar, and shortly after these two petitions, one from Bahadur Khan asking to have the price of the horse recovered, and one from Mehrdil Khan and Mirdad Khan, corroborating Bahadur Khan's statement. They did not come to me, but I heard at Kabul that they had been received. I know nothing myself about the horse or the transaction.

Regarding the entry of a horse taken from Mir Alam Khan, the name is a mistake for Sirdar Muhammad Alam Khan. I know the mare very well; it used to be ridden by Rahim Khan, the son of the Sirdar, but I suppose it belonged to the father. I saw it often with Muhammad Hyat Khan. He used to have it at his quarters. I don't know whether he bought it or took it. Rahim Khan has gone, I think, to Kandahar. He came down from Kabul with me.

Regarding Khoja Nasir who was living at Kabul, I know he is of the same race as Syad Jan, but he is no relation (Khwesh). They may be connected by marriage; but if so, I don't know of it. He was not a cousin's son of Syad Jan. There are numerous Khoja families in Kabul.

J. G. SILCOCK,
Assistant Commissioner.

The 25th February 1881.

Said Sarwar.—I was told by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din to prepare this list, he saying that Mr. Cunningham required it. I had got no orders on the subject previously. Mr. Cunningham never told me to prepare the list, but told me, if Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan required my help, to render it. This occurred so long ago that I cannot remember how he came to give me this order. I used to see Mr. Cunningham every day. Mr. Cunningham's order was a general one to assist Ghulam Muhai-ud-din in all matters in which he required my assist-

ance not with reference to this list in particular. When Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan told me to prepare the list, saying that he had Mr. Cunningham's order, I refused, saying that I had not time.

Question.—Can you not state whether Mr. Cunningham at any time ever spoke to you about this list?

Answer.—He merely gave general orders to assist Ghulam Muhai-ud-din.

Question.—Did you prepare the list?

No: it was prepared by Ismail and Ghulam Jilani. I had referred Ghulam Muhaiuddin to them, when I refused, as I had not time.

I attached my seal, not because I knew anything about the list, but because it was prepared as part of the kotwali work.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—Question.—Did your Naibs make any enquiry from which the list was prepared?

Answer.—They told me that Ghulam Muhai-ud-din had given them a paper purporting to be drawn up on the part of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and showed me the paper. I did not read it, but believed it to relate to this case. They asked me for instructions. I told them to do as he told them. I do not know whether the Naibs themselves made any enquiries.

I do not know whether the list, to which my seal is attached, is the paper my Naibs got from Ghulam Muhai-ud-din. I was asked by Ghulam Muhai-ud-din to attach my seal to the list which he showed me, and which already bore the seals of my Naibs. It was in the Naibs' writing. I cannot write or read, but know it was theirs, as they had sealed it.

Question.—After Muhammad Hyat Khan left Kabul, were people instigated against him?

Answer.—There were a number of charges against him after he left; but I do not know whether these charges were instigated by any one. Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan or Mr. Christie did not tell me, or any one in my presence, that they would be pleased to have charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan.

To the Court.—I was never present when Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was asked to sign or seal the list. I once told Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan of the paper purporting to be from him having been brought to the kotwali. He said nothing. I cannot say when this conversation took place, but it was at Kabul, and long before I sealed the paper. When I told Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan that Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan had sent the paper to the kotwali, he said he knew nothing about it. I told him it purported to come from him. He repeated that he knew nothing about it. It was after Sikandar Khan had been dismissed that this list was made.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 21st February 1881.

Ghulam Muhai-ud-din Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, on solemn affirmation.—The list received from Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan was received about 20 days before we left Kabul. It was in the first instance produced by Syad Sarwar Kotwal before Mr. Cunningham who required the Sirdar's signature or seal to be attached, and gave it to me to take to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and ascertain what he said about it. Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan had it read, and told Mirza Nabi to write something at the foot. I do not know what, and then attached his seal. Mir Ahmad Shah Syad was sitting by at the time, and I am under the impression that the Sirdar made him sign opposite an item entered as taken from him. I brought back the list to Mr. Cunningham. The list was prepared by Syad Sarwar owing to Mr. Cunningham having heard that much property had been taken, and having given Syad Sarwar, who was Kotwal, orders to enquire and submit a statement. I was not present when this order was given; but I know from Syad Sarwar's own statement that he had received the order, and I once enquired from him by order if the list was ready yet. I do not know whether Syad Sarwar made enquiries in person or through others. When the list was originally produced by Syad Sarwar, it bore his seal and those of two others. I do not know that any one had sealed the list before him. On the occasion when I asked whether the list was ready, he said he was

getting it ready. He did not mention who was making the enquiry. It was some days later that he produced the list before Mr. Cunningham. I do not know that Mr. Cunningham made any enquiries with reference to this list. It was after this list was prepared that Sirdar Yusaf Khan's evidence was taken by me, so far as I remember. I believe he was absent when the list was obtained, as he had gone to his brother Sirdar Asaf Khan at Laghman; but I do not remember whether he had returned when the list was received or not.

I know that a horse was taken back from Sikandar Khan two days before his departure, and was returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan who had claimed it as his, saying it had been taken from him. It was produced before Mr. Griffin, and returned by his order. I was standing outside at the time, and General Saif-ud-din Khan was asked about the horse before me, and recognized it as his. Mr. Griffin was angry with Sikandar Khan, and ordered it to be returned to General Saif-ud-din Khan. I do not know whether Sikandar Khan had been examined, but he had been called inside before Mr. Griffin.

In answer to Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I had not ordered Syad Sarwar to prepare the list. I merely enquired from him by Mr. Cunningham's order if it was ready. I had not made any statement to Mr. Cunningham, which led to the order. It was given after an interview which Syad Sarwar had with Mr. Cunningham. I do not know whether the list was copied from any other papers. I told no one in Kabul that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been imprisoned in the Punjab, and that Government would be pleased to have persons come forward and bring charges against him. I only once took the list to Sardar Wali Muhammad. He did not at any time refuse to sign it. Syad Sarwar was not present when Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan signed. I do not remember whether I took a verbal message to Sirdar Wali Muhammad or a *murasila* from Mr. Cunningham. Many petitions had been presented against Muhammad Hyat Khan before this list was received. I do not know who was the writer of any of the petitions that were written.

After hearing Syad Sarwar's statement, witness is asked whether it is true. He answers it is entirely false. He got his instructions from Mr. Cunningham, not from me. He did not tell me that owing to other business he had not time. He had to purchase grain for the Commissariat; but the kotwali adjoins the market, and this did not take up all his time. I knew from Syad Sarwar's own statements that he had discussed the matter with Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, and that the list was prepared under Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan's superintendence.

On this being read, witness says he did not say "under his superintendence," but that it was prepared with his knowledge (*wakfiyat*).

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—I made no enquiries about the items in the list. I was not instructed to make any. I examined Sirdar Muhammad Yusaf Khan, because Mr. Cunningham sent me to enquire what he had to say.

D. G. BARKLEY.

The 21st February 1881.

Ghulam Muhai-ud-din on solemn affirmation.—I wrote the deposition of Sirdar Yusaf Khan in this case. I recorded no other depositions. I know Mian Muhammad, son of Rahmat, Peshawari. I did not take his deposition. I may have asked him something about the case, as he was in the habit of coming to me. He was one of the witnesses summoned before Mr. Cunningham in Naib Lal Muhammad's case, but I think he was not examined. The witnesses in that case were summoned through me. I remember now that Naib Lal Muhammad had mentioned giving postins through him, but I do not remember whether I asked Mian Muhammad about this. He never told me that the postins had been sent by him, and that Sikandar Khan had returned them through him.

I was present when the horse returned by Muhammad Hyat Khan was recognized by the Mir of Maimena. It was recognized at Mr. Griffin's bungalow by the Mir. There were many people present at the time, Raja Jahandad Khan amongst others, and probably Syad Khan, Mr. Griffin's orderly. Mr. Cunningham was present. The man, through whom the horse was sent back, was also there. He was a Kabuli from Kohistan and Muhammad Hyat

Khan's servant. He remained two nights with me, and I remember his appearance well, but not his name. It was a tall horse. Its height, I know, was more than 14 hands two inches—the height of horses taken into the Cavalry; but whether it was more or less than 15 hands, I cannot say. Such a horse is not called a yaboo, and would not be called a yaboo if used for baggage. I do not remember whether it had any mark of injuries; but the man having ridden it bare-backed, its back was galled. I did not hear any remarks made by the Sahibs about the horse. This was two days after its arrival. It was then returned to the Mir, but was afterwards again sent for, and sent to General Macpherson, Painda Gul, a Kabuli in political employment, being sent with it. When it came back from the General, it was placed in charge of an orderly of Mr. Griffin's, a ressaldar from Kapurthalla, named Niyaz Muhammad, and afterwards Rs. 1,000 was paid for it to the Mir of Maimena in my presence. Mr. Griffin gave an order for the amount on the treasury in favour of the Mir of Maimena, and Mr. Walker paid the money in my presence. I do not know how Rs. 1,000 was fixed. Raja Jahandad Khan said at the time he would take the horse, if Government would accept Rs. 400 for it.

There were perhaps marks on the breast, such as would be caused by driving, or they might be made by the Kabuli saddle being fastened in front of the breast. Nothing was said at the time of its having been driven.

I only took the list prepared by the Kotwal over to Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan for signature. I may have told him before that Mr. Cunningham wished his signature, as I had often to go to him on business; but the only occasion on which I had it with me, was that on which he sealed it.

When I examined Sirdar Yusuf Khan, many people were present. I think Mir Ali was there, and there were other servants of his present; but only the Sirdar spoke, the others did not. I had not heard of the book named Bedil before, and asked no question about it. It was the Sirdar who mentioned it of his own accord. Possibly some one else who was present, may have mentioned it. This I do not remember, but I took down only what the Sirdar said.

I know Muhammad Jan, *alias* Mushko Khan, a Lohani. He was at Kabul and had been receiving Rs. 3 per day, which had been stopped. He had been coming to me, bringing news from Maidan. One day he brought me a letter which Sikandar Khan had got written to him by another person, named Abdus Samad, telling him that the Khan Sahib was coming, and would be angry with him for bringing me information. He had formerly been bringing information from Maidan to Muhammad Hayat Khan. I do not know why Sikandar Khan objected to his giving me news. I gave the note to Mr. Cunningham, that now shown me is it. The writer's name is Abdus Salam. I do not know whether the daily allowance Muhammad Jan received was for giving intelligence or why. I do not know when it was stopped. It was because it was stopped he gave me this note. I did not enquire into the matter myself, but gave the note to Mr. Cunningham. He may have enquired. He was a respectable man, and not a paid spy. He was not paid for the intelligence he brought to me, but Mr. Cunningham before he left Kabul gave him a reward and a khillut. He held letters of officers received by him during the former Kabul war, and it was chiefly on account of these that he came. I do not know whether the daily allowance was restored to him. Abdus Salam was not employed in Major Hastings' office, but was a man of Logar, who also brought intelligence, and who received a similar allowance.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—Abdus Salam was called by Mr. Cunningham about this letter. He denied having written it. Mr. Cunningham took his seal and his papers for comparison, but the result I do not know. He was not arrested. He was then at Major Hastings' place. I was sent by Mr. Cunningham to bring his papers. I found 5 or 6 papers and brought them.

Others received similar allowances. I do not know whether the allowances of others were stopped at the same time. This was not my business, but that of the Commissioner. Rajah Jahandad Khan is at present living with me, as he has just returned from leave, and is awaiting orders whether he is to remain here or to go to Rawal Pindi. I have visited him at his house a year and a half ago. I made the enquiry from Sirdar Yusuf Khan by Mr. Cunningham's order. His statement was taken at his own house in the city.

To the Court.—When the Mustaufi was arrested to be sent to this country, I spent the night with him. Mr. Christie had given me orders to take any

papers that he had. He had an envelope addressed to Mr. Griffin, and it contained papers. I gave it and the papers to Mr. Christie. I did not read them. There was a fireplace in the room. These papers were on the fireplace. He told me to give the papers to the Sahib. He said it was a petition of Lal Muhammad's. I did not search him. Whatever enquiry was made was made in Mr. Griffin's room with closed doors. His son had gone away, and I was sent late to bring him also, which I did. Both sons had gone to the city when he was taken into custody, and I brought both back.

When the Mustaufi had been sent to India, a merchant, Abubakr, was arrested by the Wali and called on to account for Rs. 80,000 which he had received for the Mustaufi. He was at last released by the Commissioner's order. A brother of his was in the habit of coming to get him released, and I heard from him that Abubakr had forwarded the money to the Mustaufi.

Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan and Sikandar Khan were on good terms. Sikandar Khan stopped with him two or three nights before he started, and Sirdar Wali Muhammad sent some men with him and gave him a horse to ride. He had no horse of his own, Saif-ud-din's horse having been taken back from him.

The Sirdars who have given evidence are not all of one faction. The Mustaufi and Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan are now enemies, the Mustaufi having been a supporter of Sirdar Hashim Khan's. I do not know when the Mustaufi's petition was given. I know about Naib Lal Muhammad Khan's, *i. e.*, the petition I received from the Mustaufi, but I did not see the paper which was in the envelope. I do not know whether any one had petitioned before him. I do not know whether it was after the Sirdar had signed the Kotwal's list that I was told to examine Sirdar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, but it was about the time he attached his seal. It may have been a few days before or a few days after he sealed the list, but was probably after.

What the Munshi wrote at the foot of the list Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan ordered him to write, and after reading it he attached his seal. Syad Sarwar was not then present, nor were the Naib Kotwals.

To Muhammad Hyat Khan.—It was 2 or 3 days after the horse was given to the Mir of Maimena that it was sent for and brought back. I do not know why it was sent for, nor who went for it.

I did not apprehend the man who brought the horse back, nor did I say anything to him, or tell him to say anything. He was not examined.

To the Court.—Bahauddin Khan of the 11th Lancers had gone to Kabul on leave, and was employed there in assisting the Commissariat, and when the army was sent out from Kabul, he accompanied it. I do not know how he was employed before I went to Kabul. He remained with the Political Officer.

Acknowledged to be correct.

The 5th March 1881. D. G. BARKLEY.

No. 951, dated Lahore, 28th April 1881 (Confidential).

From—F. D. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter, 793P, dated 16th April 1881, I am directed to forward, in original, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a printed copy of a letter from Muhammad Hyat Khan addressed to Mr. D. G. Barkley, C.S., which has been received by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor from Muhammad Hyat Khan.

From—MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN, Judicial Assistant Commissioner,
To—D. G. BARKLEY, Esq., Sessions Judge, Peshawur (on Special Duty).

The inquiry ordered by Government having now been concluded, I gladly avail myself of the privilege afforded me of filing a written answer to the charges that have been preferred against me, and of the exact nature of which, until I appeared before you, I had no knowledge whatever.

2. Before proceeding, however, to deal with those charges in detail, I must refer to the peculiar difficulties which I have had to contend against in the course of this inquiry. In the first place the Government has thought it desirable that I should not be permitted to enjoy the benefit of counsel in conducting my defence, nor have I even been permitted to have the assistance of any one to aid me in taking down a memorandum of the evidence adduced against me. The result has been that I have not only had to make notes of evidence myself while the witnesses were being examined, but to cross-examine the witnesses also myself, without time for reflection or the skill necessary to test the

truthfulness of their evidence by a searching and well directed cross-examination. That I may not have succeeded therefore in deriving all the benefit from this great privilege, which is the only safeguard which an accused person can depend upon against pre-arranged evidence, is not surprising, especially when it is recollected that a man who, after 25 years of loyal and devoted service to the Government whose salt he has eaten, in which he has on more than one occasion risked his life, and in which he has risen to a post which few of his countrymen can hope to obtain, is suddenly suspended from his appointment and called upon to confront a host of accusers who are all known to be his professed enemies, is not unlikely to have his mind unstrung so as to be unable to exercise that calm and dispassionate judgment which can alone enable one to conduct a cross-examination with any chance of its being effective. On the other hand the prosecution has had the advantage, if not of professional advice, at least of the material assistance, both before and during the present inquiry, of such men as Mr. A. Cunningham, Raja Jehandad Khan, Golam Muhaiddin (Extra Assistant Commissioner), Ibrahim Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and, during the last stage of the case, of Mr. Walker, C.S.

I do not desire in the present communication to say a word of personal disparagement against the officers I have just named; but I am bound in self-defence to recall to your recollection the tone of violent acrimony and personal hostility displayed by Mr. A. Cunningham at various stages of this inquiry towards me. This gentleman has deemed it within his province to give free expression (in your own presence) to his personal conviction of my guilt, when statements of witnesses were at all in my favour, founded upon reports he had heard before the present inquiry began; and even to go into wholly irrelevant matter, as for instance that avarice had induced me to marry the daughter of a Muhammadan gentleman at Jalandhar. I need not comment on such expressions of opinion as unseemly; nor do I for a moment fear that in forming your estimate of the evidence adduced both for and against me, you will in the slightest degree allow your mind to be swayed by them: though a mind less evenly balanced than your own, and more open to bias, might perhaps have been influenced by such injudicious observations. At the same time, in arriving at a correct conclusion on the facts disclosed in this inquiry, it is impossible, I submit, to ignore the circumstance that the defence labors under the great disadvantage of meeting prepared evidence—evidence I mean which had already been collected against me and arranged in a narrative order long before this inquiry began, and this behind my back, and under the prompting of men who were at once jealous of, and inimical to, me.

3. Another circumstance which I need scarcely perhaps mention, but which is one nevertheless which must be carefully borne in mind in estimating the value to be placed on the evidence of the witnesses, individually as well as collectively, who have appeared against me, is this,—that the position I had the honour to hold at Kabul was such that it necessarily aroused against me the hatred and enmity of a large class of influential Afghans. It was, as I then thought, my good fortune, or as perhaps with reference to the present turn of affairs I might now more properly say my misfortune, to be selected by Government to act as a Member of the Political Commission appointed to inquire into, and report on the causes which led to the massacre of, the Kabul Embassy, and of the persons who were implicated in it. That Commission had specially to investigate into the part which the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, Mustaufi Habibulla, Sirdar Yahiya Khan and Wazir Shah Muhammad Khan had taken in the events which ended in the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and the result of our investigations is well known to Government. These men were deported to India, and, rightly or wrongly, it was felt throughout Kabul that I was the person who was mainly instrumental in unravelling the web of complicated evidence with which the Commission had to deal. I had to collect the evidence. It was through me that evidence had chiefly to be interpreted, and it was through me that questions were usually put to witnesses and others. It was to me, therefore, that the men I have named and their adherents mainly attributed their downfall, and I thus became the object of their bitterest enmity,—a feeling not unnaturally intensified in their minds by the fact of my being a Muhammadan who had disregarded the ties of a common religion in the service of a Christian State. So long as I was on the spot and able to refute any calumnious aspersion on my character, my enemies were silent. But as soon as my back was turned, the opportunity was readily seized to blacken a reputation that had stood unsullied during 25 years of meri-

torious service, and to wreak that spirit of revenge upon me which is so characteristic of a race who are well described by Talboys Wheeler, as "blood-thirsty, deceitful and depraved: ready to sell their country, their honour and their very souls for lucre," a race who are "without a sting of remorse, or a sense of shame." It is to that race, Sir, my present accusers belong, and it is the accusation of men who have for the most part but lately been tried by me, in association with two European Officers of rank, that I now find myself in the humiliating position of having to answer as an accused. My late colleagues in the Commission were Englishmen of conspicuous ability and distinguished rank. They could not be assailed with any hope of success by men of the stamp and antecedents of my present accusers. But I happened to be a native—a man whose past career was all that he could rely upon: without influence, without interest. To charge me with bribery, with exaction, might be listened to, while the same charges if urged against my late colleagues would certainly be rejected with scorn. The opportunity was too tempting, and thus it is, Sir, that I stand before you to-day to plead my cause as an ordinary accused person. But firm in the conviction of my own innocence, I am content to bow my head to the passing cloud which has for a moment cast a shadow across my path, in the full assurance that the result of the present inquiry will be to prove that I was not unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by Government, and that the machinations of my enemies have been unable to stand the test of an impartial investigation.

4. Passing now to a more critical examination of the several charges brought against me, I shall endeavour to deal with them in the same order in which they were produced before you.

Saif-ud-din's charge.

5. The first charge relates to a horse which is alleged by one Saif-ud-din, late an officer in the service of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, to have been selected from amongst his stud and retained by me as a consideration for effecting his (Saif-ud-din's) release.

The only evidence adduced in support of this charge, if indeed it can be called such, is a statement by Saif-ud-din, recorded at Kabul in my absence by Mr. A. Cunningham—not recorded, it is to be observed, in consequence of any petition presented or complaint preferred by Saif-ud-din himself, but elicited in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Cunningham. From whom Mr. Cunningham got the information which led to this examination has not been stated. Saif-ud-din has not been produced before you for examination; and I have thus had no opportunity of cross-questioning him, nor you, Sir, of judging of his demeanour and credibility. But although I suffer under this double disadvantage, I think I have nevertheless succeeded in completely destroying this base and impudent accusation. Fortunately for me my accuser was a person with whom I had no official connection of any kind. He was not brought before the Political Commission with which I was associated, but was simply kept under surveillance for a while by the military authorities during the siege of Sherpur in December 1879, and certainly could not have believed himself to be in any fear of being shot in February 1880, when I purchased the horse from his brother Khairuddin. There is, therefore, a *primâ facie* improbability in the truth of his story—an improbability which is increased, if anything, by its details; for it is surely unlikely that if I were the thoroughly grasping and unscrupulous person my accusers desire to paint me, I should have acquiesced in his obviously lying statement that he had no ready money. However, the statement is not only improbable, but I submit it has been proved to be positively false. It so happens that the horse in question was purchased for me by Ressaldar Bahauddin of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, a Native Officer whose conspicuous gallantry and valuable services have received the highest encomiums from European Officers, and have also obtained for him a strong recommendation for a Military decoration and an honorary title. This man is himself related to Saif-ud-din, and both for this reason and as an acquaintance of my own, he was naturally asked by me to arrange a bargain for the animal. He did so, and settled the price at Rs. 300, which was accordingly paid over by Muhammad Ibrahim, the Ressaldar being present when the money was being counted. My rough daily account book in which the entry of the payment

occurs, as well as Ibrahim Khan who himself paid the money, and Native Doctor Abdulrahaman and Jelal Khan who saw it paid, corroborate the view of the transaction deposed to by the Rissaldar. Besides which, the allegation that the horse was brought from Saif-ud-din's village by Nasrat Jang is disproved by the evidence of the latter (a witness for the prosecution himself and clearly hostile to my interest), which shows the real nature and object of his visit, and the flimsy foundation on which this charge was subsequently constructed. It will be seen that, with the exception of Jelal Khan, who is my nephew, all the other witnesses who gave evidence on my behalf are men of good official position who are in no way connected with me, and who have much to lose if they are suspected of supporting my cause falsely, while they have nothing to hope from me in any case. I would lay particular stress upon the evidence of the Rissaldar and the Native Doctor, both of whom are at all events wholly disinterested witnesses, against whose respectability not a word can be said, and whose character is above suspicion. We can also well conclude from their evidence why Saif-ud-din has not dared to present himself before you, and why he did not voluntarily come forward as an accuser in the first instance. It must, I think, be allowed that under the circumstances disclosed before you, it was both natural that he should avoid a personal confronting with my witnesses, and also that he should hesitate about putting forward so obviously trumped up a charge. But what he hesitated to do, and probably would never have done of his own accord, he could not like an Afghan resist the temptation of approving of when it was probably suggested to him by some of my enemies, and when his hand as it were was forced by Mr. Cunningham. It is also a remarkable fact that Saif-ud-din never said a word about the above transaction till some two months after the death of Khairuddin, his brother; and it is too common a trick to say that this deceased brother paid a sum of Rs. 300 to one Musa Khan, of whom I have no knowledge whatever, with the view of his paying it over to me, to deceive a mind accustomed to weigh judicial evidence. At all events Musa Khan has not been produced to show how he disposed of this money if he ever received it from Khairuddin, nor was he apparently even examined on the point at Kabul; and I can only solemnly declare for myself that no portion of this money ever came into my possession.

Khan Agha Jamshidi's case.

6. The next case I shall deal with is that brought forward by Khan Agha Jamshidi. Here, also, as in the last case, the prosecution rely upon statements recorded at Kabul behind my back, and my accusers are not confronted with me, nor have I had any opportunity of questioning them. The statements also, it should be noted, are mere translations made by Mr. Cunningham from the notes of a previous examination made by Raja Jehandad Khan, whose unfriendly disposition towards me is no secret. Besides which, the statement said to have been made by Khan Agha Jamshidi is completely at variance with that recorded as having been made by Mir Maimena; indeed, it is impossible that both can be true. Thus, the former is stated to have said that I sent for the horse on two occasions, returning it the first time, but retaining the animal on the second occasion; promising to pay for it, and never actually doing so. Mir Maimena, on the other hand, says the horse was his; that it had been forcibly taken away from him by the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, and that on General Roberts' arriving at Kabul he preferred his claim to the horse which was then sent for by me and kept for my own use on the assertion that General Roberts had presented it to me. There is, it will be observed, an irreconcilable difference between these statements: and the only additional evidence adduced by the prosecution is as regards the value of the animal, which, neither in view of the Agha's statement nor in that of Mir Maimena, is at all important. But the real fact is that neither statement is true, and the question of the value arises in order to meet the case set up by the defence. Now, what happened in regard to this horse was this, that being in search of baggage animals for my own use the Agha's servant brought the horse in question to me, and the price was finally settled at Rs. 100, which was paid upon the production of a receipt for the same, bearing the Agha's seal, in the presence of Muhammad

Azim Khan, son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., the late Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Muhammad Sarwar Khan, of Hangu. The horse at that time was in a very poor condition, but it answered my purposes, and I considered I had paid a fair price for it with reference to the prevailing market value for such animals. It was not, however, the kind of animal I fancied, and on my returning to India it was sold by my brother (Gulab Khan) to Durga Pershad, Dâk Overseer, for Rs. 140. Subsequently, on Mr. Lepel Griffin's telegraphing that the Agha laid claim to the horse, I at once wrote to my brother at Wah to re-purchase the horse again and to have it sent back to Kabul, which he did, informing Mr. Griffin at the same time of the course I had adopted. These facts are fully corroborated by the receipt I hold, the impression of the seal on which clearly tallies with that on the petition presented by the Agha to Mr. Griffin, by the witnesses in whose presence the money was paid, who are men of rank and respectability, by Durga Pershad, Nadir Khan, Fazil Din, Basharat, and by Mr. Buckner, and also by the entry in my rough account book. The question of the actual value of the animal is, as I have shown, altogether irrelevant according to the case presented by the conflicting owners themselves. It has never been stated by the Agha, for instance, that he was obliged to part with the horse for *less* than its value; indeed, he clearly implies he was paid *nothing*. It is clear, therefore, in the presence of an undoubted genuine receipt bearing the Agha's own seal, that his statement, as recorded by Mr. Cunningham, is untrue. On the other hand, on the supposition that the receipt was forcibly obtained, or that the Agha was compelled to give the horse for a mere nominal payment, it is surely a singular circumstance that having gone such lengths I did not at the same time obtain a receipt for a sum much nearer the proper value than Rs. 100, if indeed the true value of the horse was known to be so much in excess of that figure as is now represented. If I was corrupt enough to be guilty of the one act, I may at least be presumed to have been intelligent enough to secure the other. But just as there is absolutely no ground for believing the one supposition to be true, so there is no foundation for the hypothesis that the value of the horse was really in excess of the amount actually paid by me. I think I have completely proved that the transaction was a perfectly open one; and as the Agha was in no way involved in any political or other charge, there is no reason to suppose that he would have quietly submitted to a valuable horse being forcibly taken away from him, upon either a mere nominal payment or no payment at all. I would only add that Messrs. Hastings and Buckner and Bahauddin, Rissaldar, all good judges of horse flesh, considered the outside value of the animal, some months after the purchase (when his condition had certainly improved), to be Rs. 200.

Sirdar Alam Khan's case.

7. The third case refers to a transaction about a mare, and the complainant is a well-known supporter of the cause of the late Amir Yakub Khan, who, in the middle of December 1879, was known to have proclaimed Muhammad Musa Khan, a son of the late Amir, as Amir of Kabul, and himself as Deputy. For this act of open hostility I was directed by General Roberts to secure his apprehension and to offer a reward for his capture. This was done, but the Sirdar escaped into the Vardik District, and only returned to Kabul (after I had left for India), under the terms of the amnesty proclaimed by the authorities at Kabul. At this time informers appear to have been busy against me, and somehow or other, for the exact particulars have not been elicited, Alam Khan was produced before Mr. Cunningham, and (as he says), at that gentleman's suggestion, he then charged me with having taken a mare from him without consideration and under the influence of threats uttered by Mirza Ibrahim. This accusation, first launched in the manner I have indicated, he has now ventured to repeat before you; but the story is so utterly improbable in itself, and so completely unconfirmed by any other evidence, that I cannot help expressing some surprise that it should have been seriously entertained for an instant. It is said that the mare was taken by me from the Sirdar when he was sent for to Sherpur, about five days after General Roberts took up his quarters there: that would be about the 4th or 5th November, as the troops marched into Sherpur on the 30th or 31st October 1879. But at that period, even if the Sirdar's movements may not have been entirely unfettered (although I am not aware of the fact that he was subject to any restriction whatever), he was not

at all events in any sense under arrest, nor was he imprisoned. The reason why this date has now been suggested will appear presently. Meanwhile, I would state that the real truth concerning this transaction is, that I purchased the mare in question for Rs. 300 on the 17th Zilhij 1296, equivalent to 2nd December 1879, as is proved by the receipt which I have filed, the genuineness of which is admitted by Alam Khan, who also admits that it was given by him *on the same day he gave up his mare.* Now this important fact being admitted, it is difficult to conceive why, if the transaction had really taken place in the *beginning* of November, the *2nd of December* should have been *selected* for the date of a receipt *written at the time.* On the other hand, there is a very good reason why Alam Khan should try in his statement to ante-date the transaction, because, as the Commission with which I had been associated broke up in the *middle of November*, and between that date and the siege of Sherpur (14th December 1879) Alam Khan was in no way in trouble, he could not with any plausibility assert that he was compelled, under fear of being hanged, to give up his mare on the 2nd December—the real date of the transaction; and he was thus obliged to refer it to the early days of our occupation of Sherpur. That the Sirdar was quite alive to the importance of these dates is apparent from the manner in which he fenced in regard to the correctness of the date of the receipt, of which he had probably, when examined at Kabul, no distinct recollection; but having once fixed himself to a considerably earlier period as that in which the transaction had occurred, it baffled even his Afghan ingenuity to get over the difficulty presented by the subsequent production of a document which bore his seal and the authenticity of which he could not therefore deny. On the other hand, that the animal in question was obtained by me in a proper and honest manner is proved by the receipt itself, by the entry in my account book already referred to in connection with a previous charge, and by the evidence of the persons in whose presence the money was paid (*i. e.*, Babu Jeykishen and Muhammad Ismail Khan). Moreover, I submit that when it is shown, as it has been, that the complainant's story with regard to the date of the transaction is false, the whole foundation of that story is immediately cut away from under it. It will be observed also that throughout the Sirdar's statement he skilfully avoids implicating me directly; but I submit that a man of his position would hardly have been dealt with through the intervention of my servants, nor would he have suffered himself to dance attendance upon them in the manner in which he now describes. It is a further noteworthy fact that the animal, which he describes as worth considerably more than the sum (Rs. 300) entered in the receipt, has been valued by a committee of European officers at only Rs. 200.

The Sirdar has no corroborative evidence whatever to offer in support of his statement; he naturally owes me, as I have shown above, a grudge for having endeavoured to secure his arrest in consequence of the part he subsequently took in the siege of Sherpur; he only came forward, as he says, at the suggestion of persons who were engaged in getting up charges against me; he admits he never had any personal conversation with me on the subject of the present complaint; and upon every detail of the story which was capable of being tested I have shown that his statement completely breaks down. It is of course easy for a man to give a different complexion to a transaction than that which really represents the truth; and it is equally easy for such a man to deny the receipt of money which a document bearing his admitted seal testifies as having been paid over to him. But I earnestly protest against uncorroborated statements of this kind, disproved in every particular where independent evidence was forthcoming, being held sufficient to justify the action that has been taken against me. If the trusted officers of Government, whose services in the past are unimpeachable, are to be subjected to suspicion and calumny upon such flimsy grounds as those put forward in the present case, then, Sir, there is no protection for you or for any other officer who performs his duty conscientiously: and the service of Government becomes a disastrous burden and not an honour.

Sirdar Ibrahim Khan's case.

8. But if the case last referred to rests on flimsy grounds, that of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, which is the next in order, rests on absolutely no grounds whatever; and when I say that it is a fitting sequel of what has gone before, I believe I exhaust the sub-

ject and make the only comment that is possible upon it. The Sirdar, as you are aware, is a brother of the ex-Amir; and that he owes me no gratitude will not be disputed when I add, what is known to Government, that I recorded an opinion in writing against his fitness to succeed to the Kabul throne. The Sirdar does not now come forward himself, but his servant Nasrat Jang supplies his place. This man's statement may be dissected into two parts—(1) that relating to the presentation of two *abras* (shawls); and (2) that relating to a payment of Rs. 400 as a *ziafat* offering. Upon the first of these charges all that Nasrat Jang can himself depose to, proves that I persistently declined to accept the articles; but it is invidiously added that after the second refusal he himself went away, leaving, however, another servant Hira Nand (who had accompanied him) behind, and that he was afterwards informed by Hira Nand that the *abras* had been accepted. It is needless to add that Nasrat Jang has no independent knowledge as to the eventual disposal of the *abras*; and admitting, for sake of argument, that Hira Nand may have subsequently stated that they had been accepted, it does not follow that Hira Nand told the truth in making such a statement; while the possibility (to say nothing of the probability) of Hira Nand himself appropriating the articles, and then accounting for them in the above manner, is certainly too obvious to be lost sight of. It is also a very significant circumstance that while Nasrat Jang is produced, Hira Nand is kept out of the way. Under such circumstances, I can do no more than give a solemn assurance that the *abras* in question never came into my possession, and I think the unconscious testimony which Nasrat Jang bears to my scrupulous adherence to the fixed rules of Government, forbidding the acceptance of presents by public officers, coming as it does from a hostile witness, is not without its value in estimating the truth of Hira Nand's alleged statement, as well as of the evidence in the other cases.

Passing now to the second charge mentioned by Nasrat Jang, here again the witness is obliged to admit that I repeatedly declined the profferred *ziafat*, upon the same grounds as I had previously refused the *abras*. The Sirdar himself presses the offering upon me in the kindliest manner, and I still refuse. But a messenger opportunely arrives to summon me to the house of General Roberts, and we both rise and go outside into the verandah, where several people were assembled. Here the narrator adds that while I was conversing with his master and others, he made over the money to a servant of mine who asked him for it: but who that servant was, whether he was even a Hindu or a Muhammadan, he cannot say, nor yet can he undertake to recognise him. He adds, however, that he certainly did not hear me give any orders for the money to be taken, nor can he state whether I saw it being paid and he had no conversation with me on the subject afterwards. To criticise vague assertions of the above character would be merely taking up your time unnecessarily, for there is really nothing tangible about them. But it must be at least obvious that when I had refused so frequently to accept the present when it was offered to me, both at the Sirdar's house and in my own room, where concealment was easy, it is strangely inconsistent and improbable that I should have either ordered, or knowingly permitted, one of my servants to take it when we were surrounded by strangers. I can, therefore, here also do no more than declare upon my honour that I never received any portion of the money referred to; that to my knowledge none of my servants received it; and that I did not authorize any one to receive it on my behalf.

Mustaufi Habibulla's case.

9. The next case which I propose to deal with is that of Mustaufi Habibulla. That this man should now be arrayed against me in the foremost line of my accusers cannot be a matter of surprise to any one who is acquainted with the opinion expressed by me as regards his complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy, and which is embodied in the Report of the Political Commission of which I was a member. It is notorious that my opinion, shared by my late colleagues on the Commission, was in this matter, as on many other points, stoutly at variance with that entertained by the late Sir Gulam Hassan Khan, K.C.S.I., who was a personal friend of the Mustaufi's; and the Mustaufi could not have been ignorant that his deportation to India was in a large measure due to my investi-

gations. He must also have been fully aware of the fact that it was upon information supplied by me that his confidential agent (Akhoonzada Abdul Rahim) was arrested, and that I was also one of the principal witnesses examined against this man during his subsequent trial before the Military Commission.

Under these circumstances, it can scarcely be denied that the Mustaufi's feelings towards me are not likely to be untinged by a strong personal bias, of which such an accusation as that now preferred is not an unnatural outcome. But it surely cannot fail at the same time to strike an impartial mind as passing strange that if there was really any solid foundation of truth in the accusation now made, how it happened that despite the corruption to which I exposed my judgment, despite, in fact, my having been bribed, I still continued to be so firm in my conviction of the Mustaufi's guilt, and to express that conviction publicly without the smallest reserve? This was surely not the course one would have expected from a man whose favour had already been purchased by a payment of Rs. 16,000? The Mustaufi is himself shrewd enough to see this; and he has the assurance to depose on oath that he was not aware that he was examined by the Commission in any other capacity than that of a witness, and that he did not understand that there was any charge against him personally which the Commission had to investigate.

I would refer to the proceedings of the Commission to refute this wilful falsehood, uttered with the object of avoiding the fatal objection to his evidence which the real facts would undoubtedly suggest. Starting, therefore, with a *primâ facie* motive for a false accusation, and also a *primâ facie* improbability of the truth of the charge actually brought forward, I believe I shall have no difficulty in showing that the development of the story is involved in such a tissue of contradictions and inaccuracies that it loses the smallest claim to reliability. I would call your attention, in the first place, to the petition in English presented by the Mustaufi's son (in his father's name) to Major Hastings at Kabul, dated the 29th April 1880. That petition, as the earliest step taken by the Mustaufi in the present matter, is of considerable importance; and its date is also to be carefully borne in mind. In that remarkable document it will be seen that the Mustaufi asserts that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid to me *during his imprisonment in Sherpur* by his *friends and relatives by means of some famous men in the city*; and that he only became aware of the fact *some time after his release*, whereupon he lectured his friends for their over-zeal, adding that he owed his release to the favour of the British Government and not to bribes. Now, there is not a single statement in this petition (except the amount of the bribe) which is not completely and unblushingly contradicted by the Mustaufi himself in the deposition given by him in the present inquiry. The version which he now swears to is, that the amount of the bribe was settled by his friends *after consultation with him* about 15 or 16 days *before* his release, and was paid by instalments *after* his release: Rs. 10,000 about a couple days or so after, and the balance of Rs. 6,000 in three payments some 10 or 15 days later on. The Mustaufi will not assert that any portion of this money was paid to me in his presence, or that he ever had any conversation with me on the subject; but he introduces Mirza Ibrahim as my agent in the transaction. In the face of two such diametrically opposite statements which, if either, is one to believe? The Mustaufi has admitted his inability to explain the radical differences between them, though he feebly points out that the petition to Major Hastings was in English—a language with which he was wholly unacquainted. But this excuse, I submit, does not avail him in the slightest degree. It is proved by the Mustaufi's own son (Abdul Gafur) that the petition was simply translated by a friend of his who knew English (one Abdul Karim, who has not been produced) from a memorandum in Persian *written by his father*. Now, admitting for sake of argument that Abdul Karim's knowledge of English was not sufficiently perfect to enable him to translate from Persian into it with literal accuracy, it is nevertheless impossible to believe that he could or would have put forward an *absolutely different version of the actual facts* from that contained in the paper which he was requested to translate, and for which he would have had to seek recourse to his own imagin-

ation. Besides, as Abdul Gafur himself had a certain knowledge of English, though possibly slight, there was an additional precaution against any great and radical departure being attempted by the translator as regards the main facts to be mentioned in the English petition. We are thus irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the Mustaufi is responsible for the version of the story there given relating to the payment of the bribe. But once this is conceded, as I feel sure it must be, then the whole charge, I submit, crumbles to pieces; for when two such conflicting accounts of a single transaction are given by the same person, as in the present instance, it is impossible that the slightest reliance can be placed upon his veracity. Nor can any reasonable explanation be suggested to account for a false coloring being, in the first instance, put upon a transaction which was really a true one. Certainly none has been suggested by the Mustaufi himself, who is the person obviously best able to explain the matter. If it be conjectured, however, that the real object at the time the petition was written was to conceal the Mustaufi's voluntary share in a nefarious transaction, this would not have prevented the other details of the story from being correctly stated, and would not account for the statement contained in the petition, that the sum of Rs. 16,000 was paid "by means of *some famous* men in the city," and that, "as we had not the sum at home, it is *lent* from *some merchants*;" if, in fact, Rs. 10,000 had been paid by Abu Bakr, and Rs. 6,000 from money *in the Mustaufi's possession*, there was no reason why Abu Bakr's name should not have been mentioned, and certainly none why the payment of the balance of Rs. 6,000 from cash in the house should not have been disclosed. Then, again, the Mustaufi's evidence is flatly contradicted by the only witness (his own servant and clansman) he has called to corroborate his story; for while the former makes Mirza Ibrahim the go-between to whom the money was actually paid for me, the latter declares that my agent in the transaction was one Gulam Nabi, who came on *three* different occasions to the Mustaufi and received money, and that it was the Mustaufi himself who called him by that name; the Mustaufi, on the other hand, expresses astonishment at this variance, and is unable to offer any explanation of the discrepancy, which is certainly not on an immaterial point, simply adhering to his own statement that it was Mirza Ibrahim, and *not* Gulam Nabi, who took the money. None of the other persons, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the transaction, have been produced; and the absence of Abu Bakr is particularly noticeable. But there is a circumstance connected with this man, related by Sirdar Wali Muhammad, which I think supplies at once a clue to the *origin* of the present charge, and explains the reason why Abu Bakr's name is dragged into it, while at the same time it affords an additional reason for distrusting the Mustaufi's evidence. It appears, for instance, that Sirdar Wali Muhammad was deputed by Mr. Griffin to recover the sum of Rs. 80,000, which had been paid to the Mustaufi in March 1880, contrary to my advice, with the view of winning over hostile tribes about Ghuzni. The Wali having heard that this money was deposited with Abu Bakr on behalf of the Mustaufi, had him arrested, and called upon him to disgorge the amount; but Abu Bakr protested (as might have been expected) that the whole amount has been spent; and then to support his statement he declared that HE HAD PAID Rs. 16,000 OUT OF IT TO ME. Here, then, we probably have a clue, indirectly supplied, of the reason which may have first suggested the present charge. Abu Bakr no doubt felt himself in an extremely awkward position; and as I was then out of the country, it was a golden opportunity to debit any balance of the Rs. 80,000, he was otherwise unable to account for, against me. It would have been interesting to know how the rest of this sum was accounted for, but as Abu Bakr has not been produced, speculation on the point is useless. There remains, however, the important fact, that Abu Bakr's statement to the Wali is absolutely irreconcilable with the Mustaufi's; for the latter fixes the payment of the bribe at the end of Mohurrum, that is to say, about the middle of *January* 1880; whereas, according to Abu Bakr, it could not have been paid *before March* 1880, but it was in that month that the Rs. 80,000 (out of which the Rs. 16,000 were taken) were given to the Mustaufi. It will be noticed that the two statements not only conflict with each other as regards dates, but also with

respect to the source from whence the bribe was obtained. According to the Mustaufi, it was partly advanced by Abu Bakr as a *loan*, and partly supplied from his *own funds*, whereas, according to Abu Bakr, the *whole* sum of Rs. 16,000 was taken out of the Rs. 80,000.

So that, as I said above, the entire story is involved in a maze of contradictions and inaccuracies; and I need only refer to one additional fact to complete the chain of reasons which prove its absolute untruthfulness. It has been pointed out that the Mustaufi introduces Mirza Ibrahim as the go-between in the transaction. This man is now employed in Government service at Kandahar, and I hope he may be able to give evidence for me before the case is finally concluded. But I have meanwhile filed with the proceedings an original letter which I received from the Mirza from Kabul, dated 17th April 1880, which is extremely important as showing the efforts that were then being made to suborn evidence against me on the part of the Mustaufi and his adherents, just a few days before the English petition (dated 29th April 1880) was actually presented; while the Mirza's refusal to join such a conspiracy may perhaps not unreasonably account for his name being now taken by the Mustaufi. At all events a man who would not scruple to bribe witnesses to perjure themselves, has certainly no claim to reliability; and the contradictory statements I have noticed are therefore no more than what we might perhaps expect from a person of such an unscrupulous nature. Nor does it seem that his son Abdul Gafur has any stronger love of truth than himself, for a reference to his evidence will show that he positively denies that he received any portion of the Rs. 80,000, all but Rs. 10,000 of which Nawab Gulam Hassan nevertheless proves was actually paid to him. Thus then, I submit, whether regard be paid to the character of the witnesses, to their irreconcileable statements, to the general probabilities of their story, or to the motives which have probably influenced them, the charge preferred by the Mustaufi absolutely and hopelessly breaks down.

Lall Muhammad's case.

10. The charge in this case is that I obtained 742 Bukhara *tillas* or gold coins, a *postin* and a Russian tea service of China by means of threats from one Lall Muhammad who was formerly controller of the *chabutra* or octroi duties at Kabul. But how this charge came to be preferred in the first instance, whether the petition or petitions referring to it were contained in the sealed envelope made over to Gulam Muhaiuddin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, by the Mustaufi, or whether either or both of these documents were presented by Lall Muhammad to Mr. Cunningham's chaprassie, or to Major Hastings, and who signed them, it is hopeless to attempt to discover from the evidence recorded in the present inquiry, which contains without exception the most confusing jumble of contradictions that I believe a Judicial Officer has ever had to record in this country. To attempt to specify in detail the numerous points upon which the witnesses in this case contradict each other and themselves, would occupy almost as much space as it has taken to record their evidence, and would thus cause this address to become inordinately long. I shall therefore merely notice the salient points which arise in the case, feeling assured that, in addressing a Judge of your experience, I do not need to be diffuse. The first point therefore which strikes one's attention is, that Lall Muhammad in his present deposition asserts that he was only kept a night and a day in confinement, and that although Mirza Ibrahim, who again is introduced (under the influence no doubt of the example set by the Mustaufi) as my go-between, required Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 (having first asked Rs. 8,000) to secure his release, and although finally the sum agreed upon was Rs. 4,000, Said Jan actually gave me a bond for *Rs.* 6,000! In his former statement to Mr. Cunningham, Lall Muhammad stated the Mirza's demand to have been "Rs. 10,000 or 20,000;" and when his present deposition was read over to him, he corrected the figures and endeavoured to persuade you that what he had said in examination-in-chief was that the Mirza had asked Rs. 10,000, besides adding a lot of additional matter completely at variance with his recorded deposition. That he was not, however, misunderstood is perfectly well known to you; and, in fact, the figures, Rs. 3,000, 4,000 and 8,000, could not have been in each instance the result of either a slip of the

tongue on the part of the witness, or a slip of the pen on the part of the recording officer. At the same time it is as inconceivable how such inaccuracies could occur if the witness were truthful, as it is to comprehend the reason why a bond should be given for Rs. 6,000 when only half that sum was demanded. Such an extraordinary instance of pliancy and liberality does not certainly tend to strengthen the credibility of the evidence. It is also a curious circumstance that Taj Muhammad says (though later on he tries to trim this statement) that his brother had offered Rs. 4,000 or 5,000, and that *he* settled Rs. 5,000 as the amount to be paid, which was agreed to, although the Mirza had at first asked Rs. 50,000! This mention of the same sums shows that Lall Muhammad's statement was not an accidental mistake; and as it is inconceivable that either witness could have completely forgotten the right figures, if the transaction they depose to had really taken place, the only conclusion to be drawn from such contradictions as I have referred to, is, I submit, that both these men are unskilful liars, who have not the faculty of inventing a consistent story, and thus go floundering in every direction. Thus we find that the next point in the transaction is involved in even greater confusion than the one I have just commented upon. For, in his present deposition, Lall Muhammad asserts that he and his brother gave Said Jan a joint bond for Rs. 6,000 in lieu of a guarantee bond which Said Jan had given to me on their behalf; and he made a similar statement to Mr. Cunningham when examined at Kabul. He also now states distinctly that *no* money was given by his brother to Said Jan. The bond, however, which is produced is only for Rs. 5,000, and Lall Muhammad is unable to explain the reason; while his brother Taj Muhammad, whose memory would seem to be no less treacherous than his own, although he remembers the execution of *such* a bond to Said Jan, cannot recall to mind the amount of the bond given by the latter, or whether any cash was paid to Said Jan to make up the difference between the two sums, if there was any difference. It is also important to notice that this witness declares before you, in order to account for his inaccurate knowledge of the facts, that he *knows nothing* about the payments on account of the bond, as his brother Lall Muhammad had made all arrangements *after his release*; but this same witness had previously stated to Mr. Cunningham that he himself went "to the city to Said Jan, and gave him Rs. 1,000 and a bond for Rs. 5,000 in his own handwriting," and that upon this Said Jan executed the guarantee bond demanded by me, which led to his brother's release.

Upon this evidence, I submit, it is impossible to know what view of the transaction the defence has to meet; and so far from lending any corroboration to Lall Muhammad's statement, the production of Said Jan's bond for Rs. 5,000 tends rather, I think, to prove that the effort to connect the two transactions together is a pure and simple concoction, which has not been able to stand the test of the slightest independent inquiry. The bond, it will be seen, contains no allusion to the purpose for which the money was borrowed; and whether it really represents a genuine transaction of another sort between Said Jan and Lall Muhammad and his brother, or whether it is a wholly fictitious document, written with the view of strengthening the present case, which is probably nearer the truth, it must at all events I think be admitted that, as a piece of corroborative evidence, this document is absolutely worthless in the face of the conflicting evidence given by Lal Muhammad and Taj Muhammad. Nor can even the feeble excuse be urged that these witnesses have been overthrown by skilful cross-examination which entrapped them into pitfalls prepared for them; for their contradictions run through almost every alternate line of their evidence, and indicate not the accidental mistake of a confused witness, but the perturbation of men who were conscious of falsehood, and who had not the skill to conceal their untruthfulness under the veil of a consistent story. But it is a matter of congratulation to me that in their desperation to effect my ruin my enemies have suffered themselves to produce Lal Muhammad as one of my accusers, for as it happens I have the most conclusive proof that his entire story is a fabrication from beginning to end, which has rendered it to a large extent unnecessary for me to dwell in any detail upon his numerous mis-statements. It will be seen that he asserts that he was apprehended by Mirza Ibrahim, Samandar Khan, and some sowars of the late Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan,

confined for the night in the Mirza's tent, and then brought before General Roberts at noon next day, having been brought before me during the previous evening and again in the morning. Now, unluckily for this witness it turns out that I had nothing whatever to do with his arrest; that he was not kept in custody for more than a few hours, and that he was taken up to General Roberts without my intervention at all. The real facts connected with his arrest have been deposed to by Sarwar Khan, a son of the Khan of Hangu, and by Azim Khan, a son of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I. It appears that these gentlemen were deputed by Muhammad Amin Khan (since deceased) to bring up Lall Muhammad as General Roberts wanted him, about 12 or 13 days before our troops entered Sherpur, *i.e.*, about the 18th or 19th October 1879. They accordingly went and brought him, and *immediately on his arrival* he was taken before General Roberts by Muhammad Amin Khan, ordered to file security, and released upon his doing so *the same day*. Mirza Ibrahim had nothing to do with him: and the notion of a munshi, whose duty was to write parwanas, being deputed to make an arrest at the head of a troop of sowars, is itself sufficiently ludicrous to indicate the poorness of Lall Muhammad's inventive genius. When confronted with this startling evidence, Lall Muhammad was forced to admit that Sarwar Khan had certainly escorted him to Siah Sang, and he then began with a series of fresh stories, the falsity of which is apparent on the surface: such for instance, that he was told by Mirza Ibrahim to go *alone* to General Roberts' tent, that he was first taken on arrival to Jalal-ud-din's tent, then to the Mirza's, and so forth. He also called two witnesses to prove that they saw him being escorted on *horseback* to Siah Sang towards evening; but these men, no doubt to enlist greater sympathy for him, declared that they had seen him *going on foot*, which Lall Muhammad immediately attempted to explain away, adding that he had dismounted at Tuppa! Such then, Sir, is the foundation for a charge which has been as conclusively proved to be false as it was elaborately concocted in the first instance. Considering also the date given by Sarwar Khan, it is clear that the bond now produced as having been executed in favor of Said Jan, and which is dated the 28th October 1879, could not have had the smallest connection with Lall Muhammad's arrest and release, as both had taken place some ten days previously. So that we have here another proof of the utterly false nature of the story related before you by Lall Muhammad, who is also flatly contradicted by Mian Muhammad, a witness for the prosecution, in regard to a *postin* and a Russian tea service, which I am also supposed to have accepted. Nor is there a motive wanting why these men, Lall Muhammad, Taj Muhammad and Said Jan, should conspire against me. In the first place, it is clear from the statements of the first two persons named that the Mustaufi had no small hand in prompting the present charge. Indeed the Mustaufi himself and his munshi drafted petitions for Lall Muhammad, and incited him to lodge a complaint. Then, again, it is said that the late Nawab Sir Gulam Hassan Khan interested himself conspicuously in encouraging Lall Muhammad to bring forward his accusation. But the death of this gentleman compels me to withhold any comment of this part of the case, for, despite our grave differences of opinion on various subjects, which not unfrequently caused misunderstandings between us, I desire to treat his memory with all the respect due to a man of undoubted courage and probity. Moreover, there is a still stronger motive assignable for this charge being brought against me than any I have yet mentioned. It is this, that I was principally instrumental in establishing the guilt of the notorious fanatical preacher Khwaja Nasir, who was hanged by order of the Military Commission shortly after the arrival of General Roberts at Kabul. This man's execution gave great offence to a large section of the Muhammadan population of Kabul, and was one of the chief causes of my own unpopularity (*vide* evidence of Nawab Gulam Hassan Khan). He was closely related to Said Jan, according to Taj Muhammad, a first cousin of his, on the paternal side, which would at once account for Said Jan's hostility towards me; and it is by no means unlikely that this man knowing that Lall Muhammad had been summoned by General Roberts to furnish security, in fact having joined with others to give it, planned the present charge in consultation with his friend, the quondam controller of octroi. The cause of truth,

however, seldom fails to triumph, and thus a charge which had been the most carefully prepared of any, not only crumbles to pieces at every step, but is at last doomed to be exposed as absolutely false.

Muhammad Yusuf Khan's case.

11. I now come to the last of the seven cases that have been brought against me, and here, as in the case of Lall Muhammad, we are again brought face to face with a series of statements which are so inextricably involved in a mass of contradictions that it is difficult to extract an intelligible story from them. The complainant is the brother-in-law of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, and is the son of Yahya Khan, who was deported to India in accordance with the recommendation of the Political Commission of which I was a member. All his property as well as that of the ex-Amir was confiscated, and a great part was sold by public auction. It is obvious therefore that the complainant is a man whose motives for bringing a false charge against me are not far to seek, and it thus becomes particularly necessary to accept his evidence with considerable reserve, and to scrutinise it with particular care. Moreover he has been examined on three distinct occasions, before Gulam Muhai-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the 5th July 1880, by Mr. Cunningham on the 15th July 1880, and lastly before yourself in the course of the present inquiry, which is also a circumstance that imposes the necessity for caution. His statements on these three occasions will need careful perusal, and will be found to be at variance on many incidental though important points; and I would also draw your attention to the form of opening question put to the witness when examined by Mr. Cunningham at Kabul. I submit that such a question would betray to any witness of ordinary intelligence that the questioner had already formed a conviction in his own mind of my guilt, and that any story which he could relate in confirmation of the "general reports" alluded to in the question would receive a ready and easy credence. There was, in fact, throughout his examination no attempt at discrimination; no independent scrutiny of what was said by the witness; no effort to break the mere rehearsal of a story previously learnt off parrot-fashion by well directed questions; and the *animus* of the witness reveals itself unmistakably in the concluding paragraph of his statement, in which, while claiming credit for reticence, he avails himself of the opportunity afforded by the scope of the question to insidiously accuse me of unbridled corruption. It must be obvious to you, Sir, that such a mode of examination of a witness behind the back of the person accused is extremely prejudicial to the latter; for while, on the one hand, it serves the purpose of preserving the record of a story as told by the witness under the most favourable circumstances, and thus supplies the means for the witness hereafter refreshing his memory upon the main points in it; the accused, on the other hand, when confronted with his accuser after a long intervening period, naturally finds it a difficult matter to overthrow his adversary so long as he keeps to the beaten track of the main incidents in his previously recorded story. I desire it to be clearly understood, however, that in making these comments I do not mean to cast any personal imputation against Mr. Cunningham beyond this, that I think he injudiciously allowed the bent of his own mind to become apparent to my accusers, and I have no doubt whatever that this circumstance has seriously prejudiced me. To proceed now with the specific charges that are made against me by Yusuf Khan, I shall deal with them under two heads—(a) as regards property belonging to the ex-Amir, which I am alleged to have appropriated for my own use; and (*b*) as regards property belonging to Yusuf Khan himself, which it is said I similarly misappropriated.

Commencing with the first set of charges, an episode connected with a slave girl's supposed flight and unaccountable return three weeks afterwards, lays the foundation for the statement that the gold ingots and gold leaves which she brought back with her were demanded by me for General Roberts, procured from her by Yusuf Khan, and delivered over to me by him *in my room*. No other person was present, no one saw Yusuf Khan bring this quantity of gold, weighing 300 miskals, from his *tent* and take it into my room; and there is not a particle of corroboration of the story from any independent source. On the other hand, the circumstance of a slave girl running away with Rs. 500 in cash

and gold to the value of Rs. 2,400 or 2,100 (for the amounts are variously stated), and then returning again twenty days afterwards with the gold but not with the silver, how or wherefore no one knows, is surely a singular story for which I think any Court would require some corroborative evidence before accepting it as true. But, as I have said, there is none forthcoming. On the contrary, Yusuf Khan is distinctly contradicted by Shirin Beg, mentioned in his evidence, as having knowledge of the facts deposed to by him, who was sent for by the Court, and who asserts that he was not aware of any slave girl having made her escape as described. Considering this witness's connection with the zanana, it is impossible that such an event could have escaped his knowledge—so also Dur Muhammad, a servant of the ex-Amir, born in his house and still in his service, and therefore not likely to be a friendly witness for me, although he says he was aware (from hearsay) that a slave girl had absconded, was not informed that she had taken any property away with her. This evidence, though negative in its character, is nevertheless, I submit, most important, for it is wholly unlikely that a man in Dur Muhammad's position could fail to have become cognisant of the fact that a slave girl of his establishment had decamped with a large amount of gold and cash belonging to his master, if such an event had really occurred. His ignorance therefore on the point, as well as that of Shirin Beg's, coupled with the absurdity of Yusuf Khan's own story, can lead to no other inference than that the latter is altogether unworthy of credit. And this inference is further supported from the contradictions in Yusuf Khan's evidence as to the place where this valuable quantity of gold was made over to me. In the beginning of his deposition it will be seen that he states very distinctly it was made over to me *in my room*, whereas when cross-examined he shifts the scene to the *roof of the house*, where he then states all the other articles were also delivered to me! Such a place to be selected for such a purpose can only be said to be in keeping with the absurdity of the other details of the story. Again, is it likely that Yusuf Khan could (or would) have carried this gold in his own hands to my quarters in broad daylight, in a cantonment so strictly guarded as Sherpur was at the time, without being detected? In short, I submit, the whole story is a manifest and impudent falsehood; and that Yusuf Khan is not a man who hesitates to tell a lie is clear enough (if any further proof were needed) from his assertion that he did not know that I was a member of the Commission which recommended the deposition of the Amir and the deporting of his own father to India,—a fact which, of course, was well known throughout Kabul. I would venture to lay particular stress upon the gross improbability of the charge I am now dealing with, because, apart from all other general grounds for receiving Yusuf Khan's evidence with caution, when it is once proved that his testimony is unreliable with respect to one charge, I submit his whole credit becomes shaken, and it cannot be relied upon in any other case, unless strictly corroborated by good independent evidence.

The next set of articles which Yusuf Khan states he made over to me were a *khun khwur* sword, a bone-handled revolver in box, and gold trappings for a horse. These and other articles are said to have been returned by order of General Roberts to the mother of Musa Jan, were delivered to her and a formal receipt taken; but that two days afterwards, on pretence that Hashim Khan claimed the trappings, I directed Yusuf Khan to bring them back as well as the *khun khwar* sword and the bone-handled revolver, although *no* claim had been advanced for the latter. He obeyed my instructions and delivered over the articles to me *on the roof of the house* where the gold had also been given. No one was present on this occasion also, and he never mentioned this circumstance to any one. Before Mr. Cunningham, however, he stated that I had told him Hashim Khan had advanced a claim to all *three* articles; but now, as we have seen, he varies his statement, and says that the sword and revolver were *not* claimed by the Sirdar, why, then, these articles should also have been returned to me, or what pretence I had for telling him to bring them, is not explained.

There is not, in fact, the slightest corroboration of this story, and, considering how clearly false the statement regarding the gold ingots has been found to be, and the extent to which Yusuf Khan is contradicted in regard to other matters which I shall presently have to refer to, I submit that there is no alternative but to reject his evidence upon this charge also. For my own part, I can

only say that the whole story is a fiction for which there is not the slightest foundation in fact. Moreover, I would refer to the evidence of Shirin Beg who, although no longer in Yusuf Khan's service, was till recently a trusted servant of his, and who certainly had ample opportunities for knowing the facts to which he deposes. From his evidence it appears that the sword in question has been taken to Ghuzni by Babaji, the tutor of Musa Jan, and that Yusuf Khan's mother has found a profitable way of converting the gold trappings to her own use.

The only remaining articles connected with the Amir's estate, which I may here mention was in charge of the Government Prize Agents under a European guard, which I am accused of having misappropriated, are some *chogas*, some bales of *barak*, *abras*, some broadcloth, a book (*Diwan-i-Bedil*), and the sword of State belonging to the late Amir Dost Muhammad.

As regards the *chogas*, certain articles of this kind were certainly taken under Major Hastings' orders, and were there and then made over to Sirdar Wali Muhammad (who gave a receipt for them) to be used as *khillats*. I am not aware of the exact number of *chogas* that were thus disposed of, but Sirdar Wali Muhammad could give full information on the subject. I would only observe in passing that Yusuf Khan has not referred to the *chogas* or other cloths in his deposition before you, and Dur Muhammad says he saw no *abras* or *barak* taken from the Prize Committee store-room, where all such articles had been collected. I can positively assert that none of these articles came into my private possession.

As regards the book, Yusuf Khan now admits that he has no personal knowledge of what became of it, nor has he ever seen it in my possession. But according to Gulam Muhai-ud-din's record of his statement of the 6th July, it would seem that he was then prepared to swear that he *had* seen it with me, although he now denies he ever made such a statement, which is another proof of the little reliance that can be placed upon his testimony. Maulvi Muhammad Sharif, a mule-keeper in the ex-Amir's service, has, however, been produced to prove that once when I was at the store-room getting out the articles of female apparel to be returned to the ladies of the Court, Dur Muhammad brought out the book in question and handed it to the Maulvi to read, and that I then asked to see it and began reading it, and finally carried the book home with me. This witness was never mentioned before the present inquiry began, and he is distinctly contradicted on the point by both Dur Muhammad and Shirin Beg, who are alleged to have been present. I need hardly say that the whole incident is a fiction, nor did I ever go to the store-room for the purpose mentioned; and the truthful character of the evidence given by Yusuf Khan and the Maulvi may be gauged by the preposterously exaggerated value which they ascribe to a work which can be purchased in any bazar in India for a few rupees. If such a book was in the Amir's library, it was probably sold at the auction at which the rest of the confiscated property was sold (*vide* evidence of the Maulvi and of Yusuf Khan).

There remains only Dost Muhammad's sword to be now referred to, so far as the Amir's property is concerned. In Yusuf Khan's present deposition he states that subsequent to his release he was told by Musa Jan's mother that I had returned the diamond-mounted belt belonging to the sword, but not the sword itself, and beyond this he knows nothing. It is certainly quite true that I was deputed to return the belt in question, which I did and obtained a receipt for it; and I think it speaks well for a man who is described as otherwise rapacious beyond satiety, that he could withstand the temptation of letting such a valuable article pass his hands without any profit to himself. But the implication that I have misappropriated the sword is, I emphatically say, as unfounded as all the other baseless accusations that have been urged against me. I never saw the weapon in question, but I remember being told on one occasion by Major Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General, that it had been sent to Lord Lytton by General Roberts as a "trophy." It was to clear up this point, as well as to obtain other important evidence, that I was anxious if possible to examine General Roberts. But it is at all events clear from Nur Ali's statement that the sword in question was taken from him (he being the custodian at the time) by Lieutenant Chamberlain and a Colonel of a Gurkha

Regiment, and thus could not have come into my possession. I think I may therefore claim to have completely and satisfactorily disposed of every allegation made against me (under this branch of the case) by Yusuf Khan.

As regards the articles falling under the second head of the charges preferred by the same individual, I would first mention the *gul-i-sir*. Yusuf Khan merely states in regard to this ornament that he was told by his mother that during the period of his confinement she had sent it by a slave girl for my acceptance.

We are not told who the slave girl was, nor is it important to enquire. But it is ridiculous to suppose that a messenger of this description would have been selected for such an important errand. Nor was there any necessity to employ a messenger at all, because my duties frequently led me to visit the ladies of the Court (they of course remaining in pardah) to inquire after their wants and to obtain their influence to secure Musa Jan's return. It would surely have been an easy matter for Yusuf Khan's mother to have interested me on behalf of her son during one of these visits; and she would thus also have avoided the unusual and dangerous expedient of sending a slave girl with a valuable ornament to the quarters of a Political Officer in a closely guarded cantonment. No such ornament was ever given to me; and it is also worthy of note that Dur Muhammad, who is mentioned by Yusuf Khan as one of his informers about matters which occurred during his confinement, here, as in many other respects, flatly contradicts him.

A few words, I think, will suffice to dispose of the two watches (one belonging to Nur Ali) and two rings which Yusuf Khan further deposes to having made over to me as presents. These articles are now mentioned before you for the first time, and are not alluded to in the two earlier statements made by Yusuf Khan. There is not a little of corroborative evidence to support his story, and I think I have shown sufficient grounds for rejecting his evidence altogether where it stands by itself. But it has also to be added here that, according to Nur Ali, his wife gave a very different version of why she made over the watch to Yusuf Khan from that which the latter now mentions; for it appears that instead of Nur Ali's wife giving the watch to him with the view of presenting it to me, Yusuf Khan went and asked her for it himself without reference to her husband's release. So that Nur Ali's evidence, as far as it goes, is decidedly against Yusuf Khan; and remembering the fact that my name has only now been mentioned in connection with these articles, I think it must be admitted that here also Yusuf Khan's evidence is wholly unworthy of credit.

I now come to the only remaining point in Yusuf Khan's evidence, *viz.*, that referring to a piebald pony, with which I need concern myself. It will be seen that both in his statement to Mr. Cunningham and again in his deposition before you, Yusuf Khan asserts that this pony was one out of *five* animals which he had recovered from Sirdar Hashim Khan under General Roberts' orders. He also distinctly stated that *he* himself had sent this pony to me by a servant whose name he had forgotten. It will be noticed that he nowhere introduces his brother's name in connection with this transaction in the body of his deposition, and it was only when his deposition was read over to him that he added that *his brother was present when he sent the horse to me.* But his brother, who I remember distinctly when first called before you in the earlier part of the day, declared he knew nothing about the transaction and was thereupon told to leave your presence, having meanwhile had an opportunity of conversing with Yusuf Khan when the usual midday adjournment was allowed, so far varies the story as to make himself appear the principal party in the matter and Yusuf Khan only a silent spectator. Not knowing also the details of the version given by his brother, Asaf Khan makes out that only *four* horses were recovered from Hashim Khan, and that the piebald one was the last that was so recovered. So that it can hardly be said that the one witness derives much benefit from the other, especially when regard is had to the circumstance I have mentioned above, and which I am sure your own recollection will confirm. On the other hand, Shirin Beg declares that the piebald pony was never returned by Hashim Khan at all, which seems very probable from the first part of Asaf Khan's own statement, but was brought away to India by Muhammad

Hussain (Hashim Khan's mirza), and was last seen by witness at Peshawur when the Amir's family arrived there. Whether this statement be true or false, I can at all events state that no such pony was ever presented to me by Yusuf Khan or his brother, nor was it likely, I submit, that either brother would have been so anxious to load me with gifts when they were no longer in confinement (indeed Asaf Khan was never in confinement at all), and when their father had been deported to India upon the recommendation of the Political Commission with which I was associated. The real fact is that I was known to have a piebald pony, and it was thought that this would lay a foundation for such a charge as the one that has been brought against me. But here again my accusers have miscalculated their chances of success, for it so happens that the piebald pony I had at Kabul was the same animal that I had with me during the first campaign in the Kuram Valley, and which by his peculiar colour was known to many European officers and others. This animal died at Wah last November or December. I was prepared to prove these facts when my other evidence was produced, but I was informed by you that there was no necessity to go into this question then. But with reference to your subsequent letter (which reached me at Lahore), requiring me to produce any such evidence in my power, I have to state that I shall endeavour to obey your instructions as far as possible, but the notice given to me has been so short that I cannot hope to examine all the witnesses I should wish on the points mentioned by you. There are some witnesses I cannot produce at Peshawur by the 6th April, the latest date upon which I have to file this address; but I beg to append herewith an original letter from Inayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Malair Kotla, who acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Watson during the Kurram campaign, which will convince you, I think, that my defence is perfectly true, and that Yusuf Khan has simply taken advantage of an accidental coincidence to charge me with an additional instance of corruption. Should you still have any doubt as to my previous possession of a pony of the colour described, I must ask you to allow me a further opportunity to produce evidence on the point, and also to examine certain witnesses by commission. It seems to me, however, if I may be humbly allowed to say so, that there is no need to prolong this inquiry in order to produce rebutting evidence upon a charge which on the surface is manifestly unsustainable.

I have only to add that the list prepared at Kabul exhibiting articles which I was alleged to have improperly acquired, is a document which possesses no probative value whatever, and should not, I submit, have been produced in the present inquiry. No one will admit his responsibility for its preparation, and it appears to have been written up without the smallest investigation of any kind, and upon hearsay of the most worthless description. Indeed Sirdar Wali Muhammad refused to attach his seal to it in the first instance, and only did so eventually under orders. I am confident therefore that you will not allow your mind to be swayed by such a document.

Concluding Remarks.

12. I have now dealt with the several cases that have been brought against me, and it remains with you, Sir, and the Government, to say how far I have succeeded in vindicating my character from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon it. I have pointed out that most of my accusers are men who have strong motives to try and ruin me, and I have endeavoured in each instance to shake the very foundation of the charges that have been preferred by them. If in commenting upon the evidence I have occasionally expressed myself strongly, I would ask you to bear with me and remember how difficult it is to be judicially calm and temperate when assailed as I have been. I have felt myself much in the position of a man who has been plunged into the midst of a furious torrent with enemies crowding either bank, and who has no other hope of safety than what a stout heart and a perfect trust in the righteousness of a Higher Power can afford. Single-handed, labouring under a cruel suspicion, not knowing what the next witness might have to say against me, having no one to consult with or from whom I could seek advice on the spot, and surrounded by men as treacherous as they were false, my position during the six weeks over which this inquiry has extended has been such as no one who has not undergone the

agony and suspense I have suffered can realise. But one ray of comfort I have had throughout, and that is, that however inadequate and unequal my own efforts might be, whatever omissions I might unconsciously commit during this trial, and however poorly I might be able to express the arguments in support of my defence, I could at least rely upon you in the first instance, and upon Government in the last resort, for absolute impartiality and justice. I cannot, however, omit to remind you that I have been deprived of valuable evidence in my favour by the unfortunate absence of General Roberts, General Baker, Major Hastings, and other officers in England, all of whom could not only have spoken to the manner in which I performed the arduous duties of my office at Kabul, but who could also have given material evidence in my favour upon other points. The fact also of the trial being held at Peshawur has seriously hampered me and involved me in much additional expense.

And, in conclusion, I hope it may not be regarded as altogether inappropriate if I say a few words about my former services, which I would not ordinarily desire to parade and certainly do not now allude to in any ostentatious spirit. But I feel sure that in estimating the value of evidence and the probabilities of a case, the previous character of an accused person can never be fairly disregarded. If that person has by a long and faithful course of service established a reputation for honesty, if he has held appointments of trust and responsibility which it is acknowledged he has discharged with credit, he may surely claim that, in the winter of life when his service is drawing to a close, when he hopes to realise in honourable retirement in his native village the rest and comfort to which many long years of public service entitle him, and to carry with him the cherished memorials of an honourable career, a too ready credence may not be given to accusations which belie the past, and which would fain destroy the reputation that has been so meritoriously won. Permit me then, Sir, to ask your perusal of the copies of testimonials herewith submitted. It will be seen that they cover a long period of years, and bear the signatures of men whose names have long since become historical. Amongst them constant allusion will be found to the name of Nicholson, to which I would especially point with pride, recalling as it does the memory of a man who was the kindest of masters, and who fell fighting for his country as a soldier should die. He breathed his last in my arms; for I was at his side when he was mortally wounded in the narrow passage leading out of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi. There are the names, too, of Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Seymour Blane, and Sir Henry Davies, men who were judges of character, and who would not have willingly borne testimony for any one in whose honesty they had not the most perfect confidence. For my more recent services in the Kurrum and at Kabul I would refer to the public reports submitted by General Sir Frederick Roberts, whose absence from India at the present moment is a great misfortune to me; and to the evidence of Dr. Bellew, C.S.I., who was Chief Political Officer during my stay at Kabul. Are services such as these, then, to have no weight in this enquiry? Is a reputation thus dearly won to be blackened by men whose evidence in a Criminal Court would be laughed to scorn? Is a man who has more than once risked his life in the service of Government: who has fought in more than one hard fight and has twice been wounded in that service; whose breast is covered with medals, and decorated with the Star of the Most Honorable Order of the Star of India; is such a man, I ask, to be degraded and ruined upon tha baseless accusations of men like the Mustaufi, Lal Muhammad, Agha Jamshidi and Yusuf Khan—men whose whole lives have been spent in the midst of corruption and intrigue? No, Sir, I refuse to believe it! I have too deep-rooted a belief in the justice of the Government I have the honour to serve to think that I could be condemned, and that the past should all be forgotten upon evidence such as I have heard given against me in this enquiry. I look forward confidently therefore to a complete vindication of my character as the result of this investigation, and I can only honestly and truthfully say that the charges brought against me are, in each and every instance, false and unfounded.

Finally, Sir, let me thank you personally for your courteousness and patience during the course of this long and painful enquiry.

With these observations I shall leave the matter of my guilt or innocence in your hands; and I have the honour to subscribe myself

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1195, dated Simla, the 9th June 1881.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political).

The Government of India received, in the course of the past year, certain papers consisting mainly of statements, made at Kabul by natives of Afghanistan, and taken down in writing by British officers there, regarding the conduct of Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., while in political employ at Kabul. As these statements set forth very grave charges of extortion and corrupt practices by Muhammad Hyat Khan in his capacity as a political officer, the Government of India determined to institute a general inquiry into the truth of the allegations, and to give to the officer whom they implicated an opportunity of explanation and defence.

2. The immediate object of these proceedings was to ascertain whether there were substantial grounds for concluding that Muhammad Hyat Khan had been guilty of serious misconduct while in political employ in Afghanistan. The Government of India desired that the investigation should be as speedy and summary as might be consistent with a careful examination of the facts stated and a fair hearing of the accused; and it was not considered necessary or expedient, in these circumstances, to begin by holding a formal and public trial.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was accordingly instructed to nominate a commission of three officers to hold the inquiry. The evidence was not formally prepared or arranged beforehand, nor was any official deputed, on the part of the Government, to press the charges against the accused person. The papers, as received by the Government, were merely transferred to the officers of the commission as the basis of the inquiry which they were to make.

4. The confidential report of the commission, embodying the result of their enquiry, has now been received and considered attentively by the Government of India. The opinions of the three officers forming the commission are not unanimous; but upon some of the charges they agree in conclusions unfavourable to Muhammad Hyat Khan. The Government of India remark, on the other hand, that in the written defence submitted by Muhammad Hyat Khan he represents that in the course of the inquiry he had to deal with peculiar difficulties, and to contend against disadvantages, arising, as he affirms, out of the nature of the procedure adopted, and the manner in which the investigation was conducted.

5. The proceedings which have now terminated were intended to be preliminary and confidential. They were instituted for the purpose of giving to an officer, against whom many charges had notoriously been made, an opportunity of clearing his character to the satisfaction of the Government. But since the report now submitted does not enable the Government of India to declare that these charges are without foundation—while Muhammad Hyat Khan urges that he has been prejudiced by the restrictions under which the investigation was held—it appears to the Governor General in Council necessary that the whole case should now be subjected to a formal and public inquiry. An inquiry will therefore be held under Act 37 of 1850 (for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants): and in accordance with the procedure therein laid down, the substance of the imputations made against

Muhammad Hyat Khan will be drawn into distinct articles of charge, and a commission will be appointed to make a regular inquiry into the truth of them.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1196 E.P., dated Simla, 9th June 1881.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1195 of the 9th June.

2. His Honour will see that, after considering the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, the Government of India have decided to take action in the matter under Act XXXVII of 1850. A further communication will be made to you regarding the arrangements for instituting and conducting a fresh inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

3. Pending the final decision of the Government of India the orders issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for the suspension of Muhammad Hyat Khan should remain in force.

No. 1339 E.P., dated Simla, 22nd June 1881.

From—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

In continuation of my letter No. 1196 E.P., dated the 9th June, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the further instructions of the Government of India regarding the conduct of the forthcoming inquiry into the charges brought against Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.

2. I am to say, in the first place, that it has been decided to entrust the investigation of the case to a single officer; and that Mr. J. W. Smyth, a Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, has been selected for the duty. I am to request that the necessary orders may be issued to Mr. Smyth by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The inquiry will be held, unless His Honour sees any material objection, at Lahore.

3. Secondly, I am to say that it is proposed to appoint the Government Advocate to conduct the prosecution. It will be necessary to furnish him with instructions for the management of the case: and he should be summoned to Simla about the end of this month to receive these instructions, together with the papers connected with the previous inquiry.

TRANSLATION OF PAPERS RECEIVED FROM KABUL.

Deposition of AGHA MIR SAYYIAD JAN, *a merchant of Kabul,* in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case.*

General Taj Muhammad Khan, brother of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, came and told me that the latter was in prison; that he wished to get him released; that I should give him a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency) payable to Muhammad Hyat Khan, for he (Taj Muhammad) had not then that amount of money with him; and that he had brought Rs. 1,000 in cash. In compliance with his request I drew up a note of hand promising to pay Rs. 6,000 to Muhammad Hyat Khan, sealed it with my seal, and made it over to Taj Muhammad Khan, who gave me a bond, which he wrote himself, for Rs. 6,000, promising to pay me in ten days' time. He sealed this note with the seal of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, which he had with him. After a few days when Naib Lall Muhammad Khan got his release, Muhammad Hyat Khan's servant came to demand the money in question. I went to Sherpur, and Muhammad Hyat Khan asked me to buy tillas for this money for him. I returned to the city and told Naib Lall Muhammad Khan what Muhammad Hyat Khan had said. Naib Lall Muhammad Khan brought and made over to me tillas worth little less than Rs. 6,000. I had them carried to Sherpur by my servant. Muhammad Hyat Khan did not take the tillas that day. The following day I went to Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent in Sherpur. His brother, Sikandar Khan, also was in the tent. I gave the tillas; but as they were not worth the above-mentioned amount, he did not return to me the note of hand which I asked back, saying, "You being a merchant do not fulfil your promise. When you bring me the balance I will return the note of hand to you." Having had no other course, I came out of the tent, outside which I saw Dada Sher, a merchant, standing. I told him the particulars. He told me that I should enter the amount of the tillas on the back of the note of hand. I again entered the tent and asked Muhammad Hyat Khan to do so. He took out the document from the box, and entered the amount of the tillas on its back. I went to Sherpur the following day with the balance, gave it to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and asked him to return the deed to me. He brought it out of his box, shewed it to me, and tore it up. In my account books there is no entry of the names of either Naib Lall Muhammad Khan or Muhammad Hyat Khan.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

What is written above is true.

(Sd.) MIR SAYYIAD GHOLAM.

The above deposition was made by Mir Sayyiad Jan and Mir Sayyiad Gholam, merchants of Kabul, in my presence. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of KHALIFA MUSTAFA SHAH, *Munshi of* AGHA MIR SAYYIAD JAN, *merchant,* in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case.*

General Taj Muhammad Khan, brother of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, came to the house of Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan, and said that his (Taj Muhammad's) brother, Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, was in prison; that he was trying to get him released; that Agha Sayyiad Jan was going to take from him (Taj Muhammad) a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency); and that he (Sayyiad Jan) would give one in favor of Muhammad Hyat Khan. Taj Muhammad accordingly wrote a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 on the part of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, his brother, sealed it with a seal which bore the name of Naib Lall Muhammad Khan, and which he had with him, and made it over to Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan, promising (to repay the money) in ten days. Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan ordered me to write out a note of hand for Rs. 6,000 (Kabul

currency) in his name payable to Muhammad Hyat in 15 days. In accordance with that order I wrote the deed, sealed it with Agha Mir Sayyiad Jan's seal, and gave it to the said General Taj Muhammad Khan. After a few days Lall Muhammad Khan gave a few tillas to Agha Sayyiad Jan, according to whose orders I returned to Naib Lall Muhammad Khan the note of hand which the Agha had kept with me. I know nothing more that I may state.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) KHALIFA MUSTAFA SHAH.

The above deposition was made by Khalifa Mustafa Shah, a writer in the employ of Mir Sayyiad Jan, a merchant, in my presence. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of DADA SHER MUHAMMAD, *a merchant of Kabul*, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case.*

I know this much, that Agha Sayyiad Jan had some tillas with him when he took me to Sherpur. He entered the tent of Muhammad Hyat, and when he came out I asked him whether he had given them. He said he had. He did not give them in my presence. I am not aware (whether he gave them or not), but when he came out of Muhammad Hyat Khan's tent he had not the tillas with him, but he had them before.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) DADA SHER MUHAMMAD.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Dada Sher Muhammad. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MULLA AMMU, *a merchant of Deh-i-Afghanan*, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case.*

The fact is that I never in the city of Kabul or elsewhere gave anything to Muhammad Hayat Khan by way of bribe, nor has any one given him anything in my presence.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MULLA AMMU'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mulla Ammu. I sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MIR MUSA JAN, *a merchant.*

The fact is that I never gave a single pice to Muhammad Hayat Khan, neither by way of bribe nor by way of present, nor has any one given anything to him in my presence.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MIR MUSA JAN'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mir Musa Jan, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MUHAMMAD SIDDIK KHAN, *merchant*, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case*.

The particulars of the case are that I, neither on my own part, nor on that of others, gave any bribe to Muhammad Hyat Khan, nor do I know whether he ever took any bribe from any one. What I have stated is true. I do not know anything more in this case.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD SIDDIK.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Muhammad Siddik, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MULLA ABDUL HAKIM, *a merchant*.

I know nothing about Naib Lall Muhammad Khan (giving anything to Muhammad Hyat Khan).

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] MULLA ABDUL HAKIM'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mulla Abdul Hakim, a merchant. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of HAJI KHODA DAD *alias* HAJI KHADDU, *a merchant*, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case*.

The fact is that no one gave anything to Muhammad Hyat Khan in the shape of bribe, &c., in my presence, nor have I myself given anything. I do not know anything more.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] HAJI KHODA DAD'S SEAL.

Haji Khoda Dad made the above deposition in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of AGHA RAJAB ALI KHAN, *a merchant*, in re MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN'S *case*.

I do not know anything about Muhammad Hyat Khan's corruption. I never recommended any one (to him), nor did I stand surety for any person. I have not myself given anything to him. What I have stated is true.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

The above deposition was made in my presence by Agha Rajab Ali Khan. After a careful enquiry I have sealed this.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Depositions of AGHA ABDUL MAJID, *a merchant, of his Agent* MIRZA GHOLAM MUHAMMAD, *and of* MISR KISHN SARRAF, *Nathu's partner*.

Your Highness has put questions to us in regard to Muhammad Hyat Khan's case. We deposed to the facts of the case before, and now again we state,

for your information, that Naib Lall Muhammad Khan bought a few tillas through Kishn Sarraf (one of the deponents), settled the accounts in the presence of Abdul Majid (another deponent), paid the price of the tillas to the said Misr, and took them away. The detail of the tillas are as follows :—

17th Zikada 1297	...	200 tillas	= Rs. 1,633	18 pice*
18th do. 1297	...	200 do.	= „ 1,683	do.
20th do. 1297	...	70 do.	= „ 569	do.

These are the facts. We do not know what transaction took place between him and Muhammad Hyat Khan.

Dated 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

[] ABDUL MAJID'S SEAL.

(Sd.) MIRZA GHOLAM MUHAMHAD.
Signature in Sarrafi Hindi.

The above depositions were made in my presence by Agha Abdul Majid, a merchant, by his agent Mirza Gholam Muhammad, and by Misr Kishn Sarraf. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Particulars of the payment of money by MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA KHAN to MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN are as follows :—

At the time when Mustaufi Habibulla Khan was kept in custody by the British officers, he engaged Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to use his influence and to try to get him released. The Mirza spoke to Muhammad Hyat Khan about the Mustaufi's release, and settled the matter for 2,000 Bokharai tillas, which the Mustaufi promised to pay. According to this arrangement Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, Mustaufi's relation, made over 625 tillas to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim in my presence, and after the release of the Mustaufi, he himself, as he said, gave 625 tillas (more) to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim in the house of Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan. At that time Muhammad Ibrahim came from the Mustaufi and stated that he (the Mustaufi) had just given him 625 tillas; that he had received the same number before, making altogether 1,250 Bokharai tillas, equal to Rs. 10,000, each tilla being worth Rs. 8; and that he had also received Rs. 6,000 in cash at different times from Pastak, his (Mustaufi's) "Sandukdar" (an official who keeps money, jewels, &c., of great men), which amount, together with the value of the tillas, makes Rs. 16,000 in all. The facts of the matter are such as have been stated above. Pastak told me that he had given Rs. 6,000 (Kabul currency) to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, but this payment was not made before me.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

[] ABU BAKR'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made by Mulla Abu Bakr in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

The particulars of the payment by MUSTAUFI HABIBULLA KHAN to MUHAMMAD HYAT KHAN is as follows :—

At the time when the Mustaufi was kept in custody by the British authorities, he engaged Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to act as a medium and to try to obtain his release. The Mirza had conversation with Muhammad Hyat Khan regarding the Mustaufi's

* Not certain whether these are pice or other fractions of the rupee.

release, and settled the matter for 2,000 Bokharai tillas. The Mustaufi promised to pay that amount. According to this arrangement Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, a relative of the Mustaufi, gave 625 tillas of Bokhara in my presence while the Mustaufi was in custody, and 625 (more) Bokharai tillas were paid in the house of Nawab Gholam Hassen Khan. I became aware of this (last payment) when I went to see the Mustaufi in Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan's house, where Muhammad Ibrahim came to me. I asked him where he had been. He said that he had taken 625 more Bokharai tillas from the Mustaufi. The tillas were with him at that time. He also said that he had received Rs. 10,000, and that he expected to get Rs. 6,000 more. This Rs. 6,000 was paid to him at different times through Pastak, Mustaufi's "Sandukdar." I asked the Mirza about this, and he told me that he had given the 2,000 tillas to Muhammad Hyat Khan which he had received from the Mustaufi. The above is what I know.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

(Sd.) ABDUR RASHID,
Physician.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mirza Abdur Rashid, the physician. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

When the Mustaufi was in prison by order of the British authorities, he asked Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a dependent of Muhammad Hyat Khan, to use his influence with the latter, and to try to get him released. The Mirza talked over the matter with Muhammad Hyat Khan and settled the affair for Rs. 16,000, which the Mustaufi promised to pay. When the Mustaufi was in custody, one of his relatives, Muhammad Ismail, Wardak, gave in my presence Rs. 5,000 worth of tillas to Muhammad Ibrahim. After his release the Mustaufi went to see Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, whom also I went to see as he was then indisposed. Muhammad Ibrahim had also gone there. He told me there that he had received Rs. 5,000, the balance, from the Mustaufi. I do not know who paid the other 625 Bokharai tillas and Rs. 6,000. I know only about the Rs. 10,000. I do not know anything more.

Dated 19th Safar 1299 H. (10th January 1882).

[] ABDUL WAHID'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made by Mirza Abdul Wahid, a physician, in my presence. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

I, Mir Ahmad Shah, do not know of any one giving in my presence anything by way of bribe to Muhammad Hyat Khan. As during the British occupation, and so long as Muhammad Hyat Khan was in Kabul, I was not charged with any offence. I gave him nothing in the shape of a bribe. He gave me Rs. 6,000 (English coin) and took (from me) in exchange Kabuli rupees at the rate of Rs. 213 over and above every Rs. 1,000, the rate fixed by the British Government.

Dated Safar 1299 H. (January 1882).

[] MIR AHMAD'S SEAL.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Mir Ahmad Shah Jan. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of AGHA HABBU, *timber merchant.*

I never paid a single pice to the Deputy, Hyat Khan. I do not know of any one giving him anything.

Dated Monday, the 18th Safar 1299 H. (9th January 1882).

Signature of HABBU KHAN.

The above deposition was made in my presence by Habbu Khan, a timber merchant. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Deposition of MIR ATA-ULLAH.

I know nothing about Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any claim against him.

(Sd.) MIR ATA-ULLAH.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Mir Ata-ullah. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

I, Dewan Niranjan, Daftari, do not know anything regarding Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any account (of the money given to him), but from what Naib Lall Muhammad Khan said, I learned that he (the latter) bought tillas for 6,000 Kabuli rupees, gave them to Muhammad Hyat Khan, and obtained his release after the Charasiah fight. This money was not given in my presence, nor did Muhammad Hyat Khan tell me anything about it.

DEWAN NIRANJAN'S SIGNATURE.

The above deposition was made by Dewan Niranjan Das in my presence. I have sealed this after a close enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Dewan Hira, Daftari, states thus:—

I know nothing about Muhammad Hyat Khan's case, nor have I any account books to show that he had any transactions (with me).

(Sd.) HIRANAND.

The above deposition was given in my presence by Hiranand, Daftari. I have sealed this after a careful enquiry.

[] AMIR ABDUL RAHMAN'S SEAL.

Mirza Muhammad Tahir, Kizilbash, states that while Mustaufi Habibulla Khan was in confinement by order of the British authorities, he employed Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, a subordinate of Muhammad Hyat Khan, as a medium of communication between himself and Muhammad Hyat Khan, in order to obtain his release, by offering him 2,000 Bokharai tillas, some of which were paid through the Mustaufi's servants to the Mirza, and some were paid to him by the Mustaufi himself after his release. According to Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim's own statement, and from what I heard from the Mustaufi himself and his men, he, the Mirza, received by these two payments Rs. 10,000 in tillas, and also Rs. 6,000 through Pastak, the Mustaufi's "Sandukdar," at different times, *viz.*, Rs. 16,000 Kabul currency in all. But the payments were not made in my presence. However, I heard from Mirza Muhammad Ibrahim, the Mustaufi, Pastak, and Mustaufi's other servants, that the whole amount referred to above was paid to him (the Mirza).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 364, under date Fort William, the 14th March 1882.

Read again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2583, dated the 18th December 1876.
Home Department Resolution No. 989, dated the 23rd June 1877.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1961, dated the 25th September 1878.
Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 1503, dated the 5th November 1878.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 594, dated the 19th March 1879.
Home Department Resolution No. 623, dated the 28th May 1879.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 204, dated the 18th February 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories administered by the Governor of Madras in Council:—

By the Director of Public Instruction	Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Educational Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVE

DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUG

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
MADRAS.	Ganjam	11 13	11 13	13 5	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	18 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 13	9 8	13 6	12 6	12 2	15 13	25 14	23 13	34 10	23 13	22
	Godavery	18 0	14 6	12 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 14	19 0	19 0	18 0	30 11	30 11	25 0	...	
	Kistna	10 13	10 13	8 13	...	...	...	20 5	17 5	17 5	22 0	17 14	18 11	32 3	32 3	25 0	...	
	Nellore	9 0	12 10	9 0	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	16 0	33 10	29 13	27 13	...	27
	Cuddapah	15 6	14 11	11 13	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	10 11	14 8	14 2	12 6	31 10	30 13	36 11	37 0	37
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	40 3	30 2	28
	Kurnool	15 3	15 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 10	12 2	11 13	11 6	34 3	34 3	38 6	30 0	30
	Madras	11 2	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 2	13 2	15 13	15 6	14 11	23 0	23 0	25 0	29 11	29
	Chingleput	...	...	8 13	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 14	15 13	15 13	15 2	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	16 14	16 14	16 14	18 3	31 13	31 13	23 11	33 0	29
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 5	13 14	18 13	16 3	16 10	26 14	...	...	33 14	33
	Tanjore	9 8	8 13	8 2	...	...	...	19 2	18 5	16 10	20 6	20 0	17 2	42 14	39 11	29 6	37 11	37
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	17 5	14 6	15 8	18 2	15 3	16 5	30 13	30 13	...	34 6	34
	Madura	10 2	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 6	17 11	17 11	15 10	27 8	33 14	23 8	30 14	35
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	12 5	11 14	12 5	15 3	14 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore	10 11	11 14	12 5	...	...	...	14 6	12 10	14 13	15 6	14 8	15 13	27 13	27 13	38 5	38 2	38
	Nilgiris	9 14	10 10	7 13	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	9 10	12 13	12 0	11 3	21 10	21 10	20 13	21 0	28
	Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 0	17 14	17 14	16 14	27 5	25 8	23 11	23 0	23
	South Canara	9 0	9 0	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	15 11	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	
	Malabar	9 6	9 6	10 2	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	16 3	17 3	17 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	
BOMBAY.	Bombay	11 7	8 15	10 9	21 12	...	20 6	7 15	7 2	6 15	12 2	10 7	10 12	20 1	19 1	21 5	17 14	16
	Ahmedabad	15 8	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	15 8	16
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	14 9	24 9	24 9	40 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	35 9	15 4	15
	Surat	10 7	13 8	12 9	6 8	6 3	15 4	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 5	8 5	8 5	15 4	16 12	22 13	15 9	15
	Broach	14 1	14 1	16 13¼	...	...	...	9 9¼	9 9¼	8 14¼	13 0	13 0	11 6¼	17 8	17 8	21 5¼	16 0	16
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 13	11 4	11 4	10 10	18 10	18 10	12 0	17 11	15
	Colába (Alibag)	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	16 0	15 8	12 8	...	...	16 0	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 7	19 7	19 6¼	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 12	27 3	27 3	27 3	23 6¼	23
	Násik	14 5	14 5	15 12	...	...	...	7 6	7 7	5 15	12 10	12 10	11 14	...	...	25 3	22 9	22
	Ahmednagar	5 10	13 11	16 6	...	...	...	10 5	8 13	8 2	12 0	11 1¼	9 14	32 10	36 7	29 12	25 0	27
	Poona	12 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 13	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	30 7	21 12	20 11	23
	Sholápur	15 6	15 6	17 15	...	...	...	10 5	11 7	11 14	11 13	12 4	12 5	34 8	37 8	29 5	29 0	29
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	25 0	21 0	16 7	15 0	12 0	14 0	6 8	6 8	6 11	9 0	9 0	10 0	34 0	32 5	32 5	29 1	30
	Satara	12 1	12 1	10 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 8	11 7	11 7	8 9	27 14	29 4	17 11	23 5	26
	Belgaum	20 0	20 0	15 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	12 8	28 0	28 0	26 5	27 0	23
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	24 0	25 3	43 6	24 0	25
	Ratnágiri	11 5	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	16 15	17 10	14 2	20 13	20 13	16 14	19 10	19
	Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 4	17 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	
	Panch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 5	32 0	32 0	30 0	17 12	17
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	39 12	34 0	36 0	36
	Baroda	12 5	12 0	11 7	14 14	14 14	17 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 11	...	...	...	14 14	15
	Disa	16 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	18 0	24 0	31 0	17 0	1
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nasirabad	18 8	18 2¼	17 0	25 0	24 14	26 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 5	30 0	19 0	19
	Rajkot	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	15
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 0	10 10½	21 0	21 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	32 8	31 8	18 13¼	...	23
	Karachi	11 5	11 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	20 0	19
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	12 8	12 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 4	12 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	28 0	23
	Shikarpur	13 5	13 0½	10 10	23 0	22 10	17 13	12 4¼	12 9	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 2	23 0	22 14	14 0	32 0	[illegible]
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	21 2	21
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan	13 8a	13 4	14 0	40 0	34 0	40 0	30 12	31 0	30 0	32 8	32 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah	13 8b	13 12	14 8	14 0	13 8	18 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	40 0	38 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	
	Midnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	15 0d	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	
	Howrah	15 0	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	

a In Bu[illegible] prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17 seers, barley [illegible] seers, best rice 24-8 to 26 seers, common rice 29 to 32 seers, gram 27 to 27-12 seers, [illegible] 120 seers, and salt 10 to 10-4 seers.

b In [illegible] prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 18 [illegible] gram 21 to [illegible] seers, firewood 100 to 410 seers, and salt 9 to 12 seers.

MA.

E AND COMMERCE.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Rice, Bajri, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-night of 1881.	Present fort-night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fort-night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
38 2	36 8	26 10	33 5	43 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
23 3	32 5	32 13	37 6	40 14	89 14	89 14	87 8	11 11	11 11	11 11	10 8	10 8	10 8	Vizagapatam	
40 0	36 6	33 10	35 11	43 0	94 6	194 6	194 6	12 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery	
39 3	41 3	30 13	28 8	36 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	13 6	12 13	12 13	12 13	Kistna	
31 13	29 2	23 2	25 3	26 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	12 11	12 11	13 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	Nellore	
33 0	29 3	39 10	37 13	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 6	14 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah	
31 0	34 14	31 6	30 3	40 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	12 13	12 13	13 6	12 8	12 8	13 2	Bellary	
...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	186 10	186 10	...	12 14	12 14	13 5	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kurnool	
29 13	27 11	28 8	28 14	28 14	81 6	81 6	82 10	14 3	14 3	14 6	13 11	13 11	13 14	Madras	
27 6	27 11	26 8	26 8	26 8	77 13	77 13	77 13	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 14	13 14	13 14	Chingleput	
34 3	30 13	34 8	34 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot	
32 10	30 3	31 2	34 13	22 14	201 11	201 11	201 11	15 11	15 5	15 11	15 5	14 13	15 5	South Arcot	
43 13	34 11	33 3	31 8	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	Tanjore	
36 11	31 6	30 13	35 6	27 11	97 3	97 3	97 3	14 10	14 10	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	Trichinopoly	
37 3	27 14	42 11	44 8	35 10	121 8	126 6	103 14	13 11	13 11	14 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	Madura	
...	...	28 10	26 5	27 2	81 10	81 10	81 10	15 3	15 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	Tinnevelly	
32 13	39 6	37 0	36 2	41 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	12 3	12 3	Coimbatore	
23 0	19 6	24 14	24 14	21 10	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris	
34 3	27 6	37 6	39 6	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	13 5	13 5	13 14	12 5	12 5	13 14	Salem	
21 2	21 2	22 3	24 3	24 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	13 2	13 2	13 2	12 2	12 2	12 3	South Canara	
23 6	23 6	27 11	31 2	29 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11	12 2	10 13	10 13	11 3	Malabar	
15 7	13 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	61 7	58 0	61 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	11 2	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
...	...	25 8	26 0	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	8 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	Ahmedabad	
...	...	18 13	18 13	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	9 6	Kaira	
...	...	17 5	16 12	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	13 5	11 4	11 4	11 13	Surat	
...	...	19 0	19 0	17 12¼	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 12¾	Broach	
25 11	20 0	15 10	15 10	14 5	71 1	71 0	71 1	11 7	11 7	10 1	10 2	10 2	9 7	Tanna (Salsette)	
...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	Colába (Alibag)	
...	...	26 15	26 15	26 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 2	13 2	12 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
34 8	27 9	26 13	26 13	22 11	114 0	114 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Násik	
...	...	25 6	25 4	24 8	106 6	106 6	106 4	12 3	12 8	12 2	12 1	12 4	11 12	Ahmednagar	
...	...	20 11	20 11	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 11	11 11	11 2	Poona	
...	...	23 12	23 4	24 13	106 0	98 0	91 1	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 4	Sholapur	
...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 0	11 10	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
...	...	15 13	15 13	15 10	137 1	137 1	110 15	12 6	11 14	10 14	11 10	11 4	10 4	Sátara	
34 0	31 8	17 0	17 0	18 8	70 0	70 0	250 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 6	10 0	12 0	Belgaum	
35 0	39 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
25 14	16 7	16 13	16 13	14 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	11 0	11 0	10 6	Ratnágiri	
24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
32 0	50 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 13	12 13	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	31 0	32 0	21 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Asirgarh	
...	...	16 14	18 0	20 4	85 0	85 0	80 0	12 9	12 9	11 7	12 9	12 9	11 7	Baroda	
...	...	16 0	17 8	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	11 8	11 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Dísa	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Nimach	
...	...	26 0	24 7¼	25 1¼	84 0	76 14	75 0	13 10*	13 10*	...	13 0*	12 13¼	13 0*	Nasirabad	
...	...	21 0	23 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	50 0†	50 0†	40 0†	40 0†	40 0†	...	Rajkot	
40 0	...	13 8	15 0	13 14¼	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0‡	10 0‡	7 4¼‡	10 0‡	10 0‡	7 4¼‡	Upper Sindh Frontier	
13 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	Karachi	
...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	21 4	20 0	14 0	270 0	270 0	240 0	11 4	11 2	7 6	11 2	11 0	6 14	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	10 11	9 10	9 10	10 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
								Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
...	...	26 0	24 8	24 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Burdwan	
...	...	21 0	20 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	21 0	24 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	4 3 0	4 5 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 0	Beerbhoom	
...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Midnapore	
...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Howrah	

* Sambhur. † Common. ‡ In common use.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 25 seers, best rice 24 to 32 seers, common rice 27 to 38 seers, gram 18 to 27 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 12½ seers.

† In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19 to 32-8 seers, best rice 17 to 34 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROU

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush (Cumboo), *Penicillar*. Present f	Bulrush. Past fortnig
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts.*																	
	Calcutta	13 5	13 5	15 6	26 14	26 14	23 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	26 14	29 0	20 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5e	13 5	13 5	25 0	26 8	20 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	17 8	...	...	20
	Nuddea	16 0f	16 13	18 13	32 0	32 0	35 9	22 15	17 4	20 0	24 10	24 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 4g	14 0	16 4	...	...	...	21 4	19 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0h	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 0i	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 8	25 12	24 0	21 9	30 0	31 4	33 9	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 8 to 16 0	13 8 to 16 8	13 12 to 18 12	48 12	48 12	27 8	22 8 to 24 0	12 8 to 14 0	16 0 to 21 9	26 0 to 32 0	28 2 to 30 0	21 0 to 30 0		...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 0j	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	23 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	21 6	12 12	24 6	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	24 3	31 14	33 12	39 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8k	22 8	21 0		...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	27 0	28 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0l	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	9 0m	9 4	8 12	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	14 5	16 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																	
	Dacca	14 8n	13 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	45 0	27 0	25 0	26 8	35 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	... o	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 0p	9 12	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 8	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 8	36 0	36 0	39 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0q	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	... r	...	...	..	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	38 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																	
	Patna	19 0	19 0	24 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	13 6	12 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	14 0s	16 0	22 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	11 8	11 8	14 8	22 0	23 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Shahabad	14 8t to 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	20 0 to 21 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	23 0	23 0 to 24 0	23 0 to 25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	14 0	14 0	22 4	25 0	...	55 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	12 0u	14 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	13 0	16 0	18 0	44 0	45 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	23 0	23 0	22 8	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...
	Chumparun	14 0v	17 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	23 0		...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	15 0w	17 0	18 14	55 0	45 0	42 0	12 0	18 0	16 12	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	13 14x	13 14	15 12	37 14	46 0	50 0	22 12	15 2	20 3	27 12	25 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	15 0y	16 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	29 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	11 0z	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																	
	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	17 1	..	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 12	28 14	28 14	26 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 0	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 8	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0	9 0	13 5	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	26 12	32 0	32 0	31 12	...	..	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
	Hazaribagh	12 0z1	12 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	25 0			...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0z2	12 0	13 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...

e In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·5 seers and barley 26 seers (at Bhowanipore only), best rice 10 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, gram 22-8 seers, firewood to 100 seers, and salt 9 seers.

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 12 to 27 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 8-8 to 21-8 seers, common rice 24-10 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (Koshtea) 16 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 9-2 to 16 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 38 to 50 seers, best rice 18 to 25 seers, common rice 27 to 31 seers, gram 24 8 to 29 seers, firewood 140 seers, and salt 9 to 9-12 seers.

i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley (in Nitpore) 12 seers, best rice in (Roygunge) 20-4 seers, common rice 24-12 to 37-12 seers, gram seers, firewood (in Roygunge) 140 seers and salt (in Roygunge) 8 seers.

j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 13-8 seers (in Bagdogra only), best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millet 32 Kurigram only), gram 12 to 12-12 seers, firewood 18 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

k In Serajgunge prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 26-8 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, maize 16 to 21 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, 160 seers, and salt 5-8 to 9 seers.

m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Boda) 9 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 14-14 seers, firewood 64 seers, and to 8 seers.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 seers, barley 52-8 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 26 to 31 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood to 120 salt 8 to 10 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 27 seers, common rice 28 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 28 seers, firewood 60 to 140 seers, and salt 8 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, best rice 10 to 32 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 10 to 13 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 24 to 32 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, &c. Cornoo, Sawee. Panicum	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight. / Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
													Central Districts.	Bengal—continued.
... ...	24 12	24 12	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Calcutta	
... ...	22 8	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24-Pergunnahs	
... ...	29 0	29 0	26 10½	...	...	120 0	3 12 3	4 0 0	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	Nuddea	
... ...	17 0	22 0	18 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore	
... ...	33 0	33 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 4	9 8 to 10 0	Moorshedabad	
... ...	20 0	19 0	14 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dinagepore	
... ...	13 8 to 16 0	14 6 to 30 0	21 0 to 24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	Rajshahye	
... ...	12 0	12 0	11 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Rungpore	
... ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	4 4 0	4 4 4	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	Bogra	
... ...	21 0	20 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 1 6	4 2 0	4 1 6	9 9	9 10	9 8	Pubna	
9 0 9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling	
... ...	16 0	13 5	11 5	128 0	128 0	64 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jalpaiguri	
													Eastern Districts.	
... ...	26 8	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	106 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	10 0	10 0	9 11	Dacca	
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Furreedpore	
... ...	21 0	21 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge	
... ...	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	9 12	10 0	9 8	Mymensingh	
... ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	9 4	9 4	9 8	Tipperah	
... ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chittagong	
... ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Noakholly	
... ...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
... ...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
													Behar.	
... ...	39 0	35 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	...	9 1	9 1	9 14	Patna	
... 45 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gya	
... ...	32 0 to 33 0	32 0 to 34 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 8	10 0	9 4	Shahabad	
40 0 40 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 6 10	4 6 10	...	8 0	8 0	9 4	Durbhunga	
... ...	27 0	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Mozufferpore	
34 0 34 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sarun	
... ...	24 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	Chumparun	
... ...	32 0	32 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	126 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	9 8	8 6	Monghyr	
... ...	31 9	32 12	31 0¼	137 8	137 8	132 13	3 13 6	3 13 6	...	9 7	9 7	9 6	Bhágalpur	
... ...	23 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 7 1½	4 11 0	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	Purneah	
... ...	20 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	120 0	100 0	4 6 0	4 5 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Maldah	
... ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
													Orissa.	
7 14 7	23 10	23 10	27 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack	
... ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Pooree	
... ...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	128 0	91 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	9 3	9 3	9 4	Balasore	
													Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	
36 0 48 0	[illegible]	26 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribagh	
46 0 56 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Lohardugga	
... ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8 3	5 8 3	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Singbhoom	
60 0 64 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Manbhoom	

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 35 seers, common rice 29 to 40 seers, and salt 6 to 10 seers.

s In Nowada prices are—Wheat 12 seers, barley 45 seers, common rice 26 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 45 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 16-8 seers, barley 32-8 to 37-8 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18-8 to 24-8 seers, bulrush millet 31 seers, and great millet 30 seers, (in Buxar only), lesser millets 35 to 42-8 seers, maize 34 to 35 seers, gram 29 to 31 seers, firewood 94 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 20 to 70 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 33 seers, lesser millets 45 to 70 seers, maize 40 to 75 seers, gram 30 to 40 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

v In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 22 seers, barley 50 to 80 seers, best rice 16 to 26-4 seers, common rice 25 to 33 seers, lesser millets 60 seers (in Gobindgunge), maize or Indian-corn 50 seers, gram 24 to 40 seers, firewood 92 seers (in Bettiah only), and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

w In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 65 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 29 seers, great millet 50 seers, lesser millets 60 seers, maize 50 to 65 seers, gram 24 to 40 seers, firewood 92 seers (in Bettiah only), and salt 8 to 9-8 seers.

x In Begusarai prices are—Wheat 16 seers, barley 65 seers, best rice 21 seers, common rice 29 seers, great millet 50 seers, lesser millets 60 seers, maize 50 to 65 seers, gram 24 to 40 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley 50 seers (in Soopool only), best rice 22-8 to 32 seers, common rice 30 to 37 seers, lesser millets 55 to 70 seers, gram 20 to 26 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 23 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

a1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 28 to 32 seers, common rice 37 seers, maize 55 seers, gram 25 seers, firewood 128 seers, and salt 8 seers.

b1 In Goddá Sub-Division the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 23-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 300 to 320 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.

c1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-8 to 14 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 23-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets 35 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 300 to 320 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers.

d1 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley (in Jhalda) 20 seers, best rice 24 to 28 seers, common rice 25 to 33 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 50 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, gram 16 to 22 seers, firewood 240 to 300 seers, and salt 8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUG

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bajrush (Cumboo, Penicillaria). Present fortnight.	Bajrush. Past fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 2	10 10	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 10	22 12	22 12	29 1	29 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	22 13	22 13	13 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	10 0	10 0	6 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 8	19 8	17 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	25
	Saharanpur	21 9	19 6¼	17 4	32 5½	30 3	25 14	10 12	8 10	8 10	13 7	12 15	11 14	26 15	25 14	24 14	30 3	25
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	20 4	18 2	30 12	30 12	27 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	29 11	29 4	24 6	23 2	22
	Meerut	19 0	19 8	19 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	21
	Bulandshahr	20 8	20 2	21 0	27 4	27 8	29 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 0	11 2	26 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	18 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	21 0	21 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
	Bijnor	18 5	18 9	18 0	27 4	25 14	24 11	11 4	11 13	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	24 12	25 5	21 6	22 4	21
	Moradabad	20 0	19 6	20 10	24 6	23 12	28 12	7 8	7 8	8 2	15 10	14 6	15 0	26 14	27 8	23 12	23 12	22
	Budaun	18 12	18 9	20 1½	...	...	25 12½	9 9½	8 6	6 0	16 12½	15 14	15 9½	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 3	22
	Bareilly	17 8	17 3	18 12	26 4	25 0	26 4	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 10	15 10	15 0	24 6	23 12	25 10	24 6	23
	Sháhjáhánpur	19 4	19 6	20 6	27 12	29 0	29 0	9 4	9 4	7 0	17 4	16 12	17 0	26 4	27 8	26 0	25 2	25
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 8	20 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	33 12	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 12	26 4	25 0	23 12	23
	Muttra	16 12	17 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	19 0	21 8	21
	Agra	17 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	21
	Farukhabad	18 15¼	18 10	20 2	27 5	26 2	25 11	7 2½	7 2½	5 12¼	16 9¼	16 2¼	14 5	24 15	24 6	23 5	24 14¼	23
	Mainpuri	18 0	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	23 0	21 8	21 0	23
	Etáwah	18 0	18 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23
	Etah	19 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	20
	Jalaun	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	27 0	26
	Jhánsi	25 2½	25 3	22 4	31 0	32 0	31 0	9 12½	9 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	13 0	30 4½	31 0	23 0	23 8	24
	Lalitpur	26 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	29
	Cawnpore	19 4	19 4	21 0	32 0	31 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	*30 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	28
	Fatehpur	17 14	17 14	18 4	27 0	26 0	25 0	10 10	10 10	9 0	19 4	19 8	13 4	32 0	31 0	...	30 0	30
	Banda	22 8	21 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	18 0	16 8	14 8	33 0	34 0	25 0	33 0	32
	Allahabad	18 0	18 0	19 0	27 8	27 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	33 0	35 0	27 0	31 0	30
	Hamirpur	20 12	21 9	17 2	...	22 8	25 14	13 8	13 5	11 2	16 10	16 0	15 12	31 4	32 2	25 4	30 6	30
	Jaunpur	18 5	19 1	21 8	33 14	35 5	35 5	8 7	8 7	7 12	17 10	18 5	16 15	32 7	34 9	32 7	25 6	25
	Gorakhpur	17 1½	18 0	21 9¼	45 6	46 12¼	50 6½	18 0	19 12¾	16 3	21 9½	27 13	23 6¼	45 0	50 6¼	43 3	32 6¼	34
	Basti	19 0	19 0	23 8	46 0	44 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	54 9	54 0	50 0	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	35 6	33 14	32 7	11 0	10 1	8 14	19 3	17 11	15 8	41 5	41 5	36 14	...	...
	Mirzapur	15 8	13 8	17 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	26 0	26
	Benares	16 4	16 4	18 15¼	26 10	28 3	29 5	13 0	12 12	12 7	18 15¼	20 9½	20 9½	27 10	26 0	29 13	27 10	27
	Ghàzipur	16 1¼	14 2¼	21 14	30 15	29 10	34 2	11 0	11 0	10 15	18 10½	18 10	16 1	41 3	36 1	41 3	29 10	29
	Ballia	16 4	16 4	19 8	33 12	33 12	44 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	37 8	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	18 4	17 8	...	28 4	28 5	...	15 0	15 0	...	17 8	17 8	...	25 8	24 13	...	23 8	22
Oudh.	Lucknow	16 6¾	17 2¼	18 8	28 3	28 4	27 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	29 3	28 4	28 4	27 9	27
	Unáo	17 5½	17 8	19 0	29 0	27 15	24 7	12 0	12 0	7 9	17 0	17 0	14 0	34 0	32 10	28 11	26 8¼	26
	Bára Banki	17 4	17 12	19 4	28 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	27 0	27
	Sitapur	19 14	21 0	22 8	28 3	28 8	33 2	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	20 4	17 0	30 9½	30 0	32 0	28 8	28
	Hardui	17 2	17 8	19 3	26 4	27 4	31 8	7 8	7 8	4 11	13 2	13 2	15 0	24 14	25 13	...	23 7	23
	Kheri	19 4	20 8	22 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	...	27
	Fyzabad	17 0	17 0	18 8	28 0	27 12	30 0	13 0	11 8	10 4	17 8	17 8	15 8	35 0	39 8	29 8	...	25
	Bharaich	15 0	15 0	20 0	37 0	34 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	16 0	16
	Gonda	18 9	18 8	21 12	32 12	32 12	33 8	18 8	18 8	16 14	21 8	21 8	18 8	45 0	45 0	41 0	29 8	29
	Rai Bareli	17 15	19 10	19 8	29 0	25 8	23 8	19 0	19 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	13 8	30 8	31 0	22 0	31 0	32
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	26 8	29
	Partábgarh	19 13	19 12	21 12	29 14	31 5	32 1	18 0	18 0	14 5	19 13	23 5	16 5	29 0	29 0	17 10	28 12	29
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	19 0	18 4	27 0	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	20
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	25 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	23
	Karnal	20 8	20 4	18 0	35 0	34 4	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	25
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	30 0	30
	Rohtak	21 8	21 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	24 8	25 0	25
	Sirsa	20 8	20 0	16 8	45 0	50 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	46 0	40 0	26 0	36 0	36
	Umballa	23 8	22 0	16 4	35 0	34 0	24 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	24 12	27 0	24
	Ludhiána	25 0	25 0	17 8	43 0	44 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	26 0	26
	Simla	16 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	23 0	23 8	15 8	36 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	33 8	33 8	22 0	26 0	24
	Hoshiarpur	24 0	23 0	17 0	40 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	24
	Kangra	22 0	22 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...

* Jowar (large). † Chota jowar. ‡ Kodon. § Makai, mash, sawan, and kodon. ‖ Lahara, kodon, sawan, and murwa. ¶ Murwa. ** Peas, arhar, and

(a) Mandua—present, 30 seers, past 32 seers, and corresponding 24 seers.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Kavarn, Cheena, Nugier). *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Millets, Ragi, Kavarn, Cheena, Nugier). *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Districts.	Provinces.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
								per maund							
...	...	22 0	19 0	17 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	4 2	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	22 2	20 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	4 0	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 14	Cachar	
...	...	10 0	14 9	13 5	120 0	120 0	80 0	4 8	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills	
...	...	7 0	3 8	3 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 3	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	Kámrúp	
...	...	8 6	8 8	7 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Darrang	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibságar	
...	...	11 0	11 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	5 4		...	7 8	7 8	...	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	...	...	2 8	2 8	2 0	Nága Hills	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	24 8	25 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	29 2	24 15	19 14	150 0	150 0	129 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 3	Sahárunpur	
...	...	26 14	27 8	18 11	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	25 8	25 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut	
...	...	23 0	22 8	23 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Búlandshahr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Aligarh	
...	...	12 8	12 4	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 8	Garhwál	
...	...	23 12	23 10	19 2	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	
...	...	23 12	20 10	20 10	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad	
...	...	24 0	19 12	21 14	192 0	192 0	192 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 14	10 3	Budaun	
...	...	20 10	21 4	19 5	125 0	125 0	137 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bareilly	
...	...	20 0	20 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	20 0	20 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	120 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Muttra	
...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Agra	
...	...	22 2	21 11	21 8	149 14	149 14	156 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad	
...	...	22 0	21 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri	
...	...	24 8	25 8	23 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 8	Etáwah	
...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Etah	
...	...	28 0	27 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun	
...	...	30 7	30 15	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi	
...	...	34 0	35 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	Lalitpur	
...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	25 4	23 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur	
...	...	33 0	29 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bánda	
...	...	28 0	26 8	23 10	120 0	120 0	125 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 8	Allahabad	
...	...	28 7	29 0	23 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	
...	...	29 10	28 15	26 13	141 4	141 4	142 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur	
...	...	36 0	36 13	32 6½	160 0	200 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	32 0	32 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	28 8	28 0	26 9	147 8	147 8	147 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 2	Azimgarh	
...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	24 15	26 0	26 0	120 0	90 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares	
...	...	29 10	27 1	30 14	103 0	103 0	180 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 1	Ghazipur	
...	...	28 12	28 12	32 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	Ballia	
...	...	22 8	22 8	...	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	...	Pilibhít	
0	32 0	20 4	20 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	118 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Lucknow	Oudh.
5	26 1	22 0	21 3	22 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Unáo	
0	32 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bára Banki	
0	29 12	24 0	24 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 11	Sitapur	
...	...	20 10	21 9	25 5	240 0	240 0	280 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 15	Hardui	
0	45 0	20 8	20 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	Kheri	
...	...	27 0	26 12	25 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fyzabad	
0	44 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bharaich	
4	12 0	26 4	26 4	30 4	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 4	Gonda	
0	...	18 8	20 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
0	34 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 4	Sultánpur	
4	28 0	20 0	20 6	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 13	8 10	8 5	Partábgarh	
...	...	24 0	23 8	21 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	Delhi	Punjab.
...	...	24 8	24 0	22 0	120 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
...	...	28 0	26 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 8	...	10 0	10 4	10 8	Karnal	
...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	Hissar	
...	...	26 8	26 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 3	9 3	10 8	Rohtak	
...	...	43 0	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sirsa[a]	
...	...	31 0	28 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10	...	11 8	11 8	11 4	Umbala [b]	
...	...	36 0	36 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	...	11 12	11 12	13 0	Ludhiana	
...	...	24 0	22 0	...	100 0	80 0	80 0	9 2	9 6	...	8 9	9 0	9 0	Simla [c]	
...	...	32 8	32 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 14	12 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 12	Jullundur	
...	...	31 0	31 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur [d]	
...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kangra	

(a) Barley rising, Jowar and gram falling. (b) Jowar and gram falling. (c) Firewood falling. (d) Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROU

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Chomin, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush (Cumboo, *Penicillaria*). Present fortnight.	Bulrush. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Amritsar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot	22 0	21 8	14 8	36 0	34 8	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	24 0	25
	Gurdáspur	26 0	26 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 8	14 0	14
	Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore [a]	20 8	22 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	22 0	30 0	31
	Gujránwála [b]	21 8	20 8	14 4	40 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	16
	Rawalpindi	17 8	17 0	8 12	29 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	5 4	28 0	27 0	13 0	21 0	21
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát	22 8	21 8	13 10	34 0	33 0	19 4	...	...	...	9 8	8 6	8 0	30 8	29 0	18 4	28 8	26
	Shahpúr [c]	18 8	17 8	11 4	29 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	15 8	21 0	20
	Mooltan	16 8	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	24 0	23 0	16 8	23 0	23
	Jhung	20 0	19 0	12 12	33 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	24 0	23
	Montgomery	20 0	19 0	13 12	27 0	26 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	25 0	24
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	17 8	12 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20
	Dera Ismail Khán	18 9	18 1	10 5	35 0	35 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	7 8	33 0	32 8	18 1	25 10	25
	Dera Ghází Khán	16 14	17 2	11 4	23 12	23 12	16 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	23 12	22 8	15 16	23 12	22
	Bannu	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar	13 10	12 10	7 14	32 8	30 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	6 0	24 10	23 2	9 12	14 8	13
	Kohát	14 0	14 0	7 10	27 6	29 5	11 13	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	7 10	20 6	20 6	10 3	19 2	18
	Hazára	...	...	8 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	5 8	...	...	11 8	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	19 12	19 12	22 4	...	...	...	7 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 4	30 12	30 12	26 12	...	...
	Bhundára	17 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	29 0	29 0	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	18 0	22 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	13 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	...	...
	Wardha	23 4	23 4	23 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	16 12	16 12	14 12	34 0	34 0	27 12	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	21 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	19 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	40 0	21 0	21
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	40 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	45 0	...	...
	Damoh	29 0	29 0	26 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	55 0	...	...
	Seoni	23 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	23 8	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 8	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 15	18 13	20 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 12	11 8	11 11	10 2	25 0	23 11	34 0	23 0	21
	Narsinghpur	20 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	40 0	40 0	41 0	32 0	32
	Nimar	17 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	35 14	35 14	37 8	28 9	33
	Raipur	33 8	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	23 4	20 0	21 4	47 0	44 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	30 0	52 0	52 0	41 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	50 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	36 0	66 0	67 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																	
	Akyab	6 10	6 10	6 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 0	18 3	19 9	19 9	19 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	28 0	33 9	26 13	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	9 0	9 0	9 9	...	...	...	6 15	14 2	12 6	7 6	18 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	11 7	6 15	17 13	15 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	
	Prome	10 6	10 6	9 8	...	...	...	16 12	14 15	12 9	18 5	17 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	
	Irrawaddy Division.																	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	17 15	12 4	17 5	26 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	9 1	12 6	18 6	16 7	13 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	10 8	18 6	18 6	7 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	9 10	...	...	...	11 11	10 3	9 10	15 9	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																	
	Moulmein town and Amherst	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 10	9 11	10 0	13 0	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	11 7	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 1	20 3	20 3	16 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	15 8	21 5	21 5	17 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 3	13 13	13 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	18 13	17 12	15 2	...	...	...	6 13	6 9	7 14	9 13	9 13	10 14	23 14	25 14	24 14	29 9	29
	Bolarum	19 7	18 15	18 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	9 13	9 6	9 14	30 3	30 14	23 12	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	36 0	33
	Amraoti	18 8	18 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26
	Akola	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	40 0	40 0	32 0	27 0	27
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	30
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	34 0	34
	Wun	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...
	Básim	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	40 0	42 0	...	...

a Bajra and firewood falling. b Barley and bajra falling. c Barley falling. d Salt not sold wholesale.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—*continued.*

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Varagu, Cheena, Coramoo, Nugleel, Panicum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Amritsar	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	26 0	28 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	Siálkot	
...	...	27 0	25 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 12	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore	
...	...	35 0	36 0	21 0	90 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 4	...	11 0	11 4	11 8	Ferozepore	
...	...	27 8	23 8	17 12	95 0	95 0	95 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	12 4	12 0	Gujránwála	
...	...	23 4	23 0	12 0	85 0	80 0	60 0	12 2	11 12	...	11 14	11 8	10 4	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jhelum	
...	...	26 6	25 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	...d	...d	...	12 8	12 6	12 0	Gujrát	
...	...	22 0	23 0	14 12	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	24 0	24 0	16 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	12 12	...	12 12	12 8	12 4	Mooltan	
...	...	25 0	24 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 8	12 12	...	12 4	12 4	12 12	Jhang	
...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 4	10 8	10 0	Montgomery	
...	...	20 0	19 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	...d	...d	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	28 7	28 12	13 11	100 0	100 0	106 0	62 8	62 8	...	60 0	60 0	47 8	Dera Ismail Khán	
...	...	25 0	24 6	15 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	37 12	37 12	...	31 14	31 14	25 0	Dera Ghazi Khán	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannu	
...	...	17 10	16 3	8 14	87 0	87 0	66 0	58 8	55 14	...	55 8	53 4	31 0	Pesháwar	
...	...	21 0	21 0	9 4	102 0	102 0	76 8	102 0	102 0	...	81 9	81 9	71 6	Kohát	
...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	10 12	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Házára	
		23 12	26 12	22 12	150 0	150 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	Nágpur	Central Provinces.
...	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára	
...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Chánda	
...	...	22 8	22 8	19 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha	
...	...	35 0	35 0	22 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 10	9 10	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	Bálaghát	
...	...	38 0	36 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	...	8 12	8 8	9 4	Jubbulpore	
...	...	36 4	35 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Saugor	
39 0	...	44 0	44 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	8 4	8 12	7 0	Damoh	
...	...	31 0	35 0	32 0	230 0	230 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	7 4	7 0	7 12	Seoni	
32 0	40 0	55 0	60 0	42 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla	
21 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl	
22 0	18 0	35 0	31 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
...	...	34 0	33 5	33 13	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 10	6 2	...	5 0	5 5	8 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	40 0	41 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 12	Narsinghpur	
...	...	25 11	30 1	23 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Nimár	
...	...	32 0	32 0	27 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	9 2	8 8	8 2	8 12	8 8	Raipur	
...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sambalpur	
160 0	110 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Biláspur	
														Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	210 0	210 0	200 0	35 0	35 0	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	180 0	180 0	280 0	100 0	88 0	...	40 0	36 0	16 2	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	...*	...	...	...	30 0	35 7	23 0	Sandoway	
														Pegu Division.	
...	...	18 5	18 5	21 11	324 0	324 0	50 0	50 11	50 11	36 4	22 10	22 10	23 3	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy	
...	...	8 14	8 4	17 5	535 11	535 11	...†	22 5	22 5	...	14 5	14 5	14 10	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	7 12	7 12	14 4	139 11	139 11	...‡	29 9	29 9	...	18 10	18 10	...	Prome	
														Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	..§	29 9	32 4	...	29 8	32 4	28 0	Henzada	
...	...	10 6	10 6	13 6	139 4	139 4	227 8	39 0	39 0	24 8	28 4	35 6	21 0	Bassein	
...	...	13 7	14 15	9 0	184 5	184 8	...‖	50 0	50 0	...	44 5	44 5	14 0	Thonegwa	
...	...	9 4	10 2	16 2	245 0	245 0	250 0	25 6	25 6	16 0	18 15	18 15	14 0	Thayetmyo	
														Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	11 1	11 1	7 8	220 0	220 0	250 0	50 13	35 8	18 0	22 12	19 1	13 0	Moulmein town and Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	293 5	24 2	24 2	16 10	16 1	16 1	13 5	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	24 5	28 1	29 3	15 3	18 4	Mergui	
...	...	11 5	11 5	13 12	24 0	24 0	303 0	32 0	30 12	15 8	18 12	18 12	15 8	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	27 3	29 8	27 2	18 14	18 14	12 10	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
25 14	25 14	22 3	22 3	23 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	9 10	9 9	9 11	9 3	9 2	9 4	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	25 1	25 1	25 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	Bolarum	
...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	26 0	27 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Amraoti	
7 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Akola	
...	...	25 0	28 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Buldána	
...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wún	
...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Básim	

* Re. 3 per 100 billets. † Re. 1 per cart-load. ‡ Re. 1-8 per cart-load. § 53 billets per rupee. ‖ 100 logs, 18 inches long and 5 inches girth, for Rs. 10.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THRO

QUANTITIES P

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulr (Cum *Penicil* Present fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	12 7	11 7	9 12	13 14	13 10	10 9	10 3	10 2	10 1	12 1	11 10	11 11	26 3	24 8	25 4	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	12 0	9 4	12 14	12 14	11 7	15 3	15 12	15 7	...	...	...	..
	Túmkúr	15 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	11 0	8 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	12 8	11 0	11 4	13 12	20 0	20 0	40 0	..
	Hassan	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	..	..	...
	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	12 10	18 14	18 14	15 12	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	14 11	17 14	26 4	29 6	39 14	...
	Kadur	16 0	16 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	34 0	44 0	28 0
Coorg	Coorg	8 8	8 6	7 8	10 4	9 12	7 13	11 1	10 14	12 9	15 6	14 8	18 2	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 8	16 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 8
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 0	16 8	25 8	25 0	27 8	10 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	23 0
	Kerrowlee	17 8	16 8	*	17 8	17 8	*	13 0	12 8	*	14 0	13 8	*	21 8	21 0	*	17 4
	Ulwur	17 5	17 7	16 4	22 5	22 13	22 13	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 11	12 4	11 4	22 9	19 7	23 1	20 6
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	17 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 0	9 0	7 2	21 8	21 8	21 4	20 0
	Ajmere	16 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	21 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	17 4	17 4	15 0	31 0	31 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	23 0
	Sirohee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abu	16 0	16 0	15 4	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 12	5 10	5 4	8 8	8 4	7 2	...	...	...	18 4
	Anadra	18 0	17 12	17 8	28 0	28 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	8 8	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	25 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 7	14 13½	18 12	18 12	23 0	10 15	11 5½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	26 4	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	19 1	19 1	20 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	8 12	14 6	14 6	13 12	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	13 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	3 0	2 15	2 14	7 4	7 0	6 8	...	...	...	20 4
	Boondee	24 0	23 0	23 0	31 8	31 0	37 8	10 8	9 12	7 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	28 0	27 8	37 8	...
	Kotah	21 8	21 8	20 8	24 8	24 8	32 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	8 12	26 4	26 4	33 8	16 0
	Tonk	17 8	17 5	18 0	21 0	21 12	29 5	7 8	7 8	7 4	11 0	10 13	9 4	24 4	24 3	32 2	22 8
	Jhallawar	19 2½	18 12	19 1	23 14	23 14	19 14½	...	...	...	8 13	8 13½	7 1	22 0	22 0	24 15	17 • 1
	Shahpoora	21 0	19 3	18 2	24 0	24 6	28 6	10 4	9 14	10 4	13 0	14 2	12 8	24 0	24 1	30 0	19 4
	Dholpur	17 9	17 8	16 13	23 9	20 6	20 14	10 2	9 0	7 14	13 8	12 6	11 13	22 8	20 10	20 0	20 10
Central India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																
	Goona																
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																

* Not received.

A FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1882—*concluded.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, Cheena, Geraloo, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
25 13	31 1		36 0	36 13	37 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore	Mysore.
32 0	35 1		42 3	39 15	38 12	172 6	172 6	172 6	11 1	11 1	11 5	10 13	10 13	11 1	Kolar	
28 0	45 0		39 0	41 0	45 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	Túmkúr	
20 0	30 0		33 0	33 0	32 0	84 0	84 0	78 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 2	Mysore	
24 0	36 0		22 0	28 0	40 0	500 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 8	Hassan	
25 3	44 2		29 6	31 8	41 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 6	8 6	Shimoga	
22 0	28 0		22 0	22 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kadur	
44 0	56 0		28 0	32 0	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chitaldroog	
22 10	33 14		26 9	25 13	33 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 9	8 12	Coorg	Coorg.
...	...		21 0	18 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...		23 0	22 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	12 8	Kishengurh	
...	...		18 0	18 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	*	Kerrowlee	
...	...		21 10	21 1	21 2	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	12 10	12 10	11 10	Ulwur	
...	...		20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...		24 0	24 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Ajmere	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Deoli Cantonment	
...	...		20 0	20 0	18 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Erinpura	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Sirohee	
23 8	23 8		17 0	16 4	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Abu	
...	...		17 12	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Anadra	
...	...		32 0	32 0	34 0	†	†	†	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...		17 15½	18 12	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 9½	8 12½	8 9½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...		42 8	40 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...		25 10	25 10	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	Partábgarh („)	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...		17 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...		31 0	28 0	31 8	170 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Boondee	
...	...		26 4	26 4	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 4	11 6	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kotah	
...	...		20 8	21 5	29 14	110 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Tonk	
...	...		22 1½	22 1½	23 1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13½	8 13½	8 10	Jhallawar	
...	...		22 8	21 0	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	11 3	Shahpoora	
...	...		22 10	20 13	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	10 11	Dholpur	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

† Eight pies per bundle.

T. C. HOPE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1882. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	...	740	450	49,166	13,499
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	776	62,929	35,179
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·30	...	969	600	90,138	38,901
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·35	...	972	600	94,050	63,335
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	...	994	600	128,556	114,073
Lower Ganges. Narora	...	...	...	320	21,763	13,587
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	...	...	...	554	57,467	48,804
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	6·20	...	958	640	102,173	100,000
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	4·80	...	771	975	134,561	133,349
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	...	...	...	566	42,230	32,766
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	6,104	6,081	783,033	593,516
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	...	1,250	491	127,979	91,986
Agra Canal	...	...	2,000	720	74,246	87,639
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	377	46,775	24,791
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	2,120	1,001
Dún	...	...	...	138	7,012	4,292
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	318	167
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	90	441
Total	...	...	...	...	1,041,573	803,833

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October 1881 to 31st January 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	56,319	571	697	581	1,678	59,846	2·0	1·1
Muzaffarnagar	83,985	1,165	1,656	2,774	3,266	92,846	1·3	·86
Meerut	137,017	6,581	1,882	11,749	1,474	158,703	1·6	·76
Bulandshahr	68,764	22,297	1,863	13,796	1,923	108,643	·25	·32
Aligarh	58,072	22,198	3,[illegible]27	6,399	3,845	93,541	·2	·22
Muttra	7,056	6,398	7,251	5,175	5,840	31,720	...	·12
Agra	7,985	3,032	1,949	6,381	2,822	22,169	·2	·16
Etah	33,668	16,084	1,825	3,603	3,175	58,355	·2	·24
Mainpuri	56,652	27,846	1,136	2,368	3,374	91,376	·2	·31
Fatehgarh	20,805	17,334	184	1,936	1,834	42,093	·1	·38
Etáwah	49,484	38,130	4,007	312	4,973	96,906	...	·21
Cawnpore	38,780	60,950	875	2,027	2,765	105,397	...	·44
Delhi	61	33	59	162	...	315	·3	·60
Gurgaon	7,284	3,188	4,818	7,761	297	23,348	·3	·58
Dehra Dún	6,084	135	85	413	295	7,012	2·9	1·4
Bijnor	1,504	79	61	444	32	2,120	1·5	1·0
Tarái	3,500	...	...	750	...	4,250	·8	·84
Pilibhit	4,000	...	...	375	...	4,375	·3	·71
Bareilly	22,001	...	...	16,149	...	38,150	·4	·53
Jhánsi	93	14	100	111	...	318	·7	·27
Hamírpur	...	78	...	...	12	90	...	·34
Total	663,114	226,118	31,475	83,266	37,605	1,041,573	...	...
Total for the same period last year	449,334	222,473	19,459	53,841	58,726	803,833	...	...
Increase	213,780	3,640	12,016	29,425	...	237,740	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	21,121	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Entering head of Ganges Canal	4,878
" Lower Ganges Canal	2,125
	7,003

Expended—		
Ganges Canal		3,026
Lower Ganges Canal		3,055
		6,081
Escapes—		
Anúpshahr Branch	76	
Meerut ditto	160	
Bulandshahr ditto	42	
Nadrai	67	
By percolation M. 34, Narora Division	87	
Beawar escape head	34	
Jeyrah	9	
Cawnpore Branch	368	
Etawah ditto	1	
Bhognipur ditto	78	
		922
		7,003

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, reports that the demand for water was slack (except on Cawnpore Branch) since the 12th of the month, when from one to two tenths of rain fell over the division. Light showers fell on the 31st, but rain was recorded only at two stations.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that showers fell on the 11th and 31st, and that the demand was moderate.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that water continued in great demand for rabi, the irrigation of which is now almost over, but that there is a considerable demand for sugarcane paleo.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canals, reports that there was a good demand for water up to the 10th, when rain fell for the first time this cold weather and all demand ceased.

Allahabad,
The 23rd February 1882.

G. H. D. W[illegible]KER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

AGRA CANAL.

Nature of Traffic.	Principal items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...
Gram	...	...	8,021	...	8,021	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	2,825	...	2,825	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	985	...	985	...
Bájra	...	...	150	...	150	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	15,231	...	15,231	...
Cotton	...	...	1,858	...	1,858	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	18,975	...	...	...	18,975	...
Miscellaneous goods	45	...	500	...	545	...
Firewood	...	...	1,925	...	1,925	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	19,020	...	19,514	...	38,534	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	16,175	...	22,567	...	38,742	...
Increase	2,845	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	3,053	...	208	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1881.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,584	1,416
Ton mileage	158,292	154,751
Value of goods . . . . . Rs.	1,38,966	68,342
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 23rd February 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1882.

	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of local traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of through traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of local and through traffic. Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Remarks.
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Grains.																									
Wheat	1,683	...	1,940	...	3,623	...	...	...	1,491	...	1,491	...	...	...	747	...	747	...	1,683	...	4,178	...	5,861	...	
Gram	25	...	...	...	25	...	2,552	...	...	...	2,552	...	1,927	...	...	...	1,927	...	4,504	...	...	...	4,504	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	276	...	1,225	...	13	...	1,238	...	1,501	...	13	...	1,514	...	
Paddy or dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	192	...	192	...	2,706	...	...	...	2,706	...	1,742	...	804	...	2,546	...	4,448	...	996	...	5,444	...	
Dal ... Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dal ... Mung	300	...	20	...	320	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,110	...	1,110	...	400	...	1,130	...	1,530	...	
Dal ... Arhar	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	267	...	327	...	...	...	327	...	
Dal ... Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	901	...	901	...	11,033	...	...	...	11,033	...	5,947	...	112	...	6,059	...	16,980	...	1,013	...	17,993	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	236	...	292	...	...	...	292	...	528	...	...	...	528	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,424	...	...	...	11,424	...	13,845	...	1,012	...	14,857	...	25,269	...	1,012	...	26,281	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,068	...	3,053	...	5,121	...	28,327	...	1,491	...	29,818	...	25,245	...	3,798	...	29,043	...	55,640	...	8,342	...	63,982	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,988	...	11,988	...	...	...	16,358	...	16,358	...	...	...	28,346	...	28,346	...	
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	304	...	304	...	...	...	434	...	434	...	
Salt	102	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	187	...	187	...	...	...	23,983	...	23,983	...	102	...	24,170	...	24,272	...	
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	300	...	473	...	902	...	633	...	1,535	...	1,075	...	933	...	2,008	...	
Building materials	13,675	...	7,980	...	21,655	...	107	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	1,115	...	1,115	...	13,782	...	9,095	...	22,877	...	
Miscellaneous goods	3,978	...	6,786	...	10,764	...	1,484	...	3,844	...	5,328	...	20,706	...	6,406	...	27,112	...	26,168	...	17,036	...	43,204	...	
Firewood	...	...	13,458	...	13,458	...	...	...	5,650	...	5,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,108	...	19,108	...	
Bamboos	...	...	8,574	171,480	8,574	171,480	...	...	140	2,800	140	2,800	...	...	1,914	38,280	1,914	38,280	...	...	10,628	212,560	10,628	212,560	
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840	
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	40	40	1,340	1,340	1,380	1,380	90	90	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130	1,340	1,340	1,470	1,470	
Timber. Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	100	200	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	100	200	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	19,963	240	46,031	177,660	65,994	177,900	30,181	90	23,730	2,800	53,911	2,890	46,853	...	54,511	38,280	101,364	38,280	96,997	330	124,272	218,740	221,269	219,070	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,764	1,006	119,221	144,187	210,985	145,193	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,233	...	5,051	74,553	10,284	73,877	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	1882.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1881.	1882.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1881.	1882.	Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1881.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	...	2,424	...	1,981	...	3,724	7,814	8,129
Ton mileage	...	152,872	...	232,402	...	862,143	1,108,266	1,247,417
Value of goods . . . Rs.	...	40,256	...	2,82,739	...	5,21,600	6,61,678	8,44,595
Number of passengers	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	20

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd February 1882.

G. H. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1882.

General Remarks.—Except in one district of the Madras Presidency no rain fell during the week in any part of India. It is needed in some parts of the Punjab and in Nepal. The outturn of the harvest in most parts of Madras is below the average, but general prospects are reported to be good.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is still in progress in some districts and has been completed in others. Scarcity of water continues in parts of Dharwar, and fever and cattle disease are prevalent in some districts. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is also progressing in Bengal, and spring sowings have commenced. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle disease prevail in parts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh harvesting has begun, and the prospects are generally good. There has been no change in the Punjab, the harvest prospects continue favourable, and the health is good.

In the Central Provinces *rabi* harvesting continues. In British Burma the public health is good; the crops in Amherst are reported fair. In Assam there has been no change. In Mysore the crops dependent on irrigation are withering from drought, drinking-water is scarce, and pasturage deficient, but prospects on the whole are fairly good. In Berar and Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary ...	...	Standing crops wet, generally good, dry withering in parts; harvest wet and dry grains; sugarcane yield below average; fever and small-pox in parts.
Kurnool ...	...	Standing crops dry, generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; cattle disease in two taluks.
Ganjam ...	...	Standing crops, gingelly and cotton thriving.
Kistna ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains; oilseeds and cotton outturn below average; ague, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts; cholera in one town.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	...	Standing crops under larger tanks and river channels in good condition, elsewhere backward; harvest paddy, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cholera continue in parts.
Coimbatore ...	...	Standing crops wet, generally good; dry suffering from want of rain and from insects; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn poor; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	...	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts, but much less severe.
Madura ...	29 (average of two stations).	Standing crops wet suffering from blight and deficient water-supply in parts; harvest paddy, yield moderate; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	...	Fever and cattle disease in parts; small-pox more generally prevalent.
Travancore ...	...	Harvest paddy progressing, yield average; fever continues. *General Remarks.*—No rain except in Madura; general prospects good.
Bombay—(March 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain ...	Weather sultry and cloudy; river at Kotri on 10th 4 feet against 1 foot 11 inches on corresponding date last year; *rabi* crops promise well; preparations continue for *kharif*; fever in nine taluks, small-pox in Tatta, two cases, one fatal, one case also in Dadu and one in Ghorabari; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 23, 40 and 37, in Kotri 32, 32 and 50, in Tatta 22, 44 and 54, in Sujawal 18, 48 and 56 pounds per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	...	Reaping of some *rabi* crops has commenced; fever in eight taluks; wheat 26, *jowari* 48, *bajri* 45, red rice 34 and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest progressing; health good; wheat 31, *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* progressing; cotton-picking completed in some parts and in progress in others; health good; prices—*bajri* 30 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	...	Cotton-picking and wheat harvesting continue, fever in Pandi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 50 pounds per rupee.
Násik	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed in places; cattle disease in Igatpuri; *bajri* 44, wheat 31 and *jowari* 67 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Average abnormal 1° to 2° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist.
Poona ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed; average prices—*bajri* 48 and *jowari* 61 pounds per rupee; in Poona bazar, *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Harvesting of *rabi* finished throughout district; land being prepared for next season in Akola; *jowari*, maximum 96 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon, *bajri* 72 in Jhamkhed, and 54 pounds per rupee in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest continues; *jowari* 74 pounds 12 tolahs, *bajri* 62 pounds 30 tolahs per rupee.
Dharwar ...	...	Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking progressing; *jowari* withering in Navalgund; scarcity of drinking water in six talukas; public health generally good; slight cattle disease in three talukas; rice 23 and *jowari* 61 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	...	Fever in mild form; slight cattle disease prevalent in some talukas; second-crop grain being harvested; garden crops thriving; common rice in Karwar 15 seers, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	...	Weather warm; fever in Navanagar, Pal and Porbander; small-pox in Sangad; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest still in progress in some districts; scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues; slight fever and cattle disease also continue in a few districts; cholera in Thana, cases 81, deaths 64, also in Ratnagiri 6 deaths; prices generally steady.
Bengal—(March 15th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops generally good; prices stationary; small-pox and cholera not yet ceased; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops continue satisfactory; planting of sugar-cane and cultivation of *amun* and *aus* paddy and jute have commenced; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Harvesting of winter crops going on; yield fair; lands are being prepared for early and *amun* crops; public health good; cholera reported from the Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops are not on the whole very good; the rain was rather untimely and the hail did some damage; some of these crops are now being harvested; cholera is said to have been rather virulent in the town of Jungipore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; public health generally good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Crops doing well; cholera still reported.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagulpore ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Tobacco and linseed cut; crops under average; ploughing for *bhadoi* going on; cholera prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested; *rabi* crops in the Sudder sub-division are bad; public health generally good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; indigo, *moong*, *dhan*, and *cheena* being sown; prices stationary; cases of cholera and small-pox still reported in the Madhubani sub-division; health at head-quarters good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; prices same as last week; public health generally good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Prospects of *dalua* rice and other crops good; rain wanted; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week; the hot weather has fairly set in; harvesting of *rabi* crops and tobacco is progressing; *rabi* crops will be short in some places, but are expected to yield a fair average outturn in most parts of these provinces; *boro* rice and other crops on the ground are doing well, but are in want of rain in places; ploughing is in full progress, and spring sowings have commenced; cases of cholera and small-pox continue to be reported in several places; cholera is increasing in Nuddea and is still prevalent in many parts of Purneah; it has broken out in the Jungipore town in Moorshedabad and at Rangamati in Chittagong Hill Tracts; small-pox is prevalent in Noakholly; cattle disease is on the increase in Julpigoree, and cases are reported in a few other places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 14th)	No rain during week.	Harvest operations in full swing in all parts of the district, the outturn is much as reported last week; no disease amongst men or cattle; a few isolated cases of cow-pox in parts of Chandauli; the bazars are well supplied with food grains; prices stationary.
Allahabad („ 15th)	...	A slight further fall in prices; harvest progressing; no cattle disease; people healthy; very slight fever; occasional cholera as last week.
Gorakhpur („ 14th)	...	Weather fine; high winds; crops good; one or two cases of sporadic cholera in south; prices slightly rising.
Farukhabad („ „)	...	Crops give fair promise; barley harvest in progress; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jhansi („ 13th)	...	Harvesting of wheat, gram, and *arhar* begun; prospects fair; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Weather cloudy to-day; irrigation continues; grain, peas, and barley being cut; *sarson* and gram being slightly damaged by insects; health good; prices almost stationary.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	...	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy towards evening during the week; harvest in progress; prospects good.
Meerut („ 14th)	...	Weather warm; west wind; health good; crops promise well; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	...	Measles and small-pox in some places; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; harvest operations in progress; health fair.
Pertabgarh („ „)	...	Prospects satisfactory; crops being reaped; public health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	...	Weather clear and seasonable; harvest commenced; prospects fair; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Sitapur („ „)	...	Weather seasonable; health good; harvesting commenced; outturn below average; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	...	Crops fair; prices steady; people and cattle in good health and condition.
Fyzabad („ „)	...	A very good harvest throughout the district; *peas* and *arhar* especially good; health good.
		General Remarks—No rain fell during the week, and the weather was seasonable; harvesting has commenced, and prospects are generally good; prices have risen slightly in Gorakhpur, but have fallen in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Furukhabad, and Moradabad; a few cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Gorakhpur and Allahabad, and of measles and small-pox in Kumaun, but the general health continues good; cattle disease still exists in Kumaun, and there were also a few isolated cases in Chandauli.
Punjab—(14th March)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects good; small-pox in city; prices rising.
Hissar ...	...	Prospects on the whole good; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa ...	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; prices steady; health good.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Prices stationary; health and crops good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices falling.
Râwalpindi ...	No rain	Prospects fair; health good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	...	Rain needed; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Crops and health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prospects fair; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (March 15th)	...	Weather warm; *rabi* being threshed, yield fair; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 14th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* being reaped, but yield reported poor; prices—wheat 23 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 13th)	...	Weather warmer; small-pox reported; general health good; *rabi* prospects good; prices—wheat 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ „)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
Seoni („ 14th)	...	Weather cloudy occasionally; *rabi* harvest progressing; isolated cases of cholera and small-pox.
Hoshangabad („ „)	...	Weather hot and cloudy; *rabi* harvesting continued; small-pox reported; prices—wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 11th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; *rabi* harvest progressing; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 9th)	...	Days hot; prospects of crops and health good; prices—rice 56 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warmer; *rabi* harvesting continued; few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from some districts; public health good; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (March 11th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Small-pox prevails in town and district, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; total rainfall ·40.
Rangoon ...	*Nil*	Two fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; total rainfall ·34.
Bassein ...	*Nil*	Public health good; total rainfall ·62.
Prome ...	...	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	...	Public health in Moulmein district good; crops fair.
Toungoo ..	*Nil*	One death from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good; health of cattle also good; total rainfall ·3.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of a little small-pox and a few cases of cholera, public health good.
Assam—		
Gauháti ...	...	Weather getting hot; sowing of *asu* progressing; rain wanted; some cases of cholera in north of district.
Sylhet ...	...	Cultivation for *aman* rice progressing; cholera and small-pox still about.
Cachar ...	...	Weather warm; one case of cholera reported from sudder station; prices—common rice 29 1/16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh ...	...	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu*; cattle disease still reported; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (March 15th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Crops dependent on irrigation are withering from want of water; prospects fairly good; price of rice slightly rising, *ragi* and horse-gram unaltered.
Mysore ...	...	Sugarcane doing well; Bengal gram is being sown under tanks in parts; prospects fair; water-supply diminishing and pasturage getting scarce.
Mercara (March 15th)	No rain	Rice crop has been threshed out, outturn a little below the average, but very short in the Yelusavirshime taluk; prices for coffee and cardamoms still range low; price of food grains stationary; public health good on the whole, but small-pox prevalent in Mercara and other places.
		General Remarks.—In the Mysore State generally crops are reported to be in fair condition, except those dependent on irrigation, which are stated to be withering; drinking water diminishing and pasturage not very plentiful; prospects fairly good; price of *ragi* in parts of Shimoga district fallen from 20 to 16 seers per rupee; no material change in other parts of the State; small-pox still continues.
Berar & Hyderabad— (March 15th)		
Amraoti ...	...	Weather getting warmer; reaping of wheat in progress; prices of wheat 18, *jowari* 36 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed.
Hyderabad (March 16th)	...	*Rabi* reaping continues; *tabi* crops prospering; scarcity of water is felt in some taluks; small-pox prevails in one taluk; fever and cattle disease in places; prices—wheat 18, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 30 and *tur* 31 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (March 15th)		
Indore ...	...	Weather cloudy and hot; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Weather cloudy and changeable.
Sutna ...	No rain	Weather cloudy and changeable.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	No rain	
Bhopal ...	...	Weather cloudy with high winds; health and crops good.
Rajputana— (March 15th)		
Abu ...	...	Weather seasonable; windy and cloudy.
Sirohi (March 12th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 10th)	...	Abundant water in tanks and wells; health and prospects good; cold abating daily; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 11th)	...	Tanks, wells and health good; prospects very good; crops being cut in several places.
Harowti („ „)	...	Wheat and barley ripe; prospects fair; weather cloudy and warm; small-pox in parts; water low; prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 8th)	...	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 11th)	...	Harvest ripening; average crops; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	...	Crops ripening promisingly; health good.
Ulwar („ „)	...	Prospects good; harvesting commenced; health good; wells falling.
Nepal—		
Katmandu (March 9th)	*Nil*	Rain needed.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VIII OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th February 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 26th February 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th February 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 25th February 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 26th February 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 26th February 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th February 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 25th February 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 18[illegible]
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	71,842	408	172	75,029	436	40,82,187	498	48,57,502	597	7,75,315	
18th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,314	178	547	1,11,582	204	41,10,808	158	47,28,962	183	6,18,154	
25th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,75,273	407	676	1,96,233	291	1,12,00,778	349	86,01,707	269	...	25,9[illegible]
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,13,861	133	858	1,22,372	143	54,86,556	135	57,25,104	141	2,38,548	
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	75,869	116	655	62,226	95	32,94,017	108	33,70,717	109	76,700	
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,06,623	419	1,446	8,24,927	570	2,33,36,300	343	3,08,81,912	451	75,45,612	
18th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,85,880	419	449	1,93,496	431	74,78,390	355	85,69,444	408	10,91,054	
	TOTAL ...	4,804	14,26,662	297	4,803	15,85,865	330	5,89,89,036	260	6,67,35,348	294	77,46,312	
	State.												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	9,02,197	599	1,507	9,36,354	654	3,88,75,156	544	4,24,69,416	597	35,94,260	
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	5,980	213	28	5,679	203	1,31,835	99	1,40,499	106	8,664	
18th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,429	53	27	1,483	55	58,823	46	60,678	48	1,855	
18th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	38,998	167	233	38,523	165	14,84,197	136	17,34,889	158	2,50,692	
18th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	12,772	156	85	12,560	148	4,99,474	132	5,38,431	141	38,957	
25th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,336	164	57	11,481	202	4,36,052	161	4,83,250	180	47,198	
25th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,856	98	29	2,244	77	1,27,533	92	1,18,528	86	...	9[illegible]
25th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	6,895	80	86	8,754	102	28,103	43	3,11,189	76	2,83,086	
18th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	750	62	12	784	65	14,633	60	37,027	65	22,394	
18th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	10,694	238	45	20,211	449	2,12,784	95	4,75,730	223	2,62,946	
18th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	7,028	106	98	17,907	183	1,39,007	55	3,36,074	103	1,97,067	
18th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	59,058	367	161	51,961	323	11,88,147	155	12,63,385	166	75,238	
18th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	11,293	161	75	6,443	86	2,04,701	62	2,91,563	83	86,862	
18th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	981	1,87,570	191	1,117	2,56,735	229	53,78,424	137	88,73,344	180	34,94,920	
25th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	1,20,926	424	363	61,040	168	34,27,853	350	27,44,090	160	...	6,83[illegible]
18th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,30,265	197	660	99,927	151	63,10,010	209	46,81,817	150	...	16,28,[illegible]
25th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,281	56	...	...	14,070	39	14,070	
	TOTAL ...	2,820	6,05,850	215	3,099	5,97,013	193	1,96,41,576	167	2,21,04,564	157	24,62,988	
	Native States.												
18th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	10,194	53	194	19,265	99	66,175	43	7,13,668	87	6,47,493	
18th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,383	111	121	12,671	105	6,28,277	109	7,05,443	123	77,166	
4th ditto ...	Mysore ...	35	970	28	58	3,016	52	3,630	29	1,34,529	49	1,30,899	
	TOTAL ...	348	24,547	70	373	34,952	94	6,98,082	95	15,53,640	94	8,55,558	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,479	30,59,256	323	9,782	31,54,184	322	11,82,03,850	280	13,28,62,968	291	1,46,59,118	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,99,869	142	6,52,45,969	143	...	
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,81,03,981	138	6,76,16,999	148	95,13,018	

No. IX OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th March 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 5th March 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th March 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th March 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 5th March 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 5th March 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 5th March 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 5th March 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.												
Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	71,181	404	172	83,047	483	41,53,368	496	42,40,549	595	7,87,181	...
ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	92,508	169	547	1,14,064	208	42,03,316	159	48,43,026	183	6,39,710	...
ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,67,943	396	676	2,27,225	336	1,14,68,722	350	88,28,932	271*	...	26,39,790
ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,24,562	145	858	1,19,480	139	56,11,118	135	58,44,584	141	2,33,466	...
ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	62,911	96	655	64,658	99	33,56,928	108	34,35,375	109	78,447	...
ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,73,330	465	1,446	8,41,376	582	2,40,09,630	346	3,17,23,288	455	77,13,658	...
ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,82,326	411	461	1,95,240	423	76,60,716	356	87,64,684	409	11,03,968	...
	TOTAL ...	4,804	14,74,761	307	4,815	16,45,090	342	6,04,63,798	261	6,83,80,438	295	79,16,690	...
	State.												
Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	8,90,106	591	1,507	9,96,016	661	3,97,65,262	545	4,34,65,432	598	37,00,170	...
ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,827	101	28	3,324	119	1,34,662	99	1,43,823	106	9,161	...
ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,562	58	27	1,503	56	60,385	46	62,181	48	1,796	...
ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	32,302	140	233	39,470	169	15,16,499	136	17,74,359	158	2,57,860	...
ditto ...	Tirhoot ..	82	11,040	135	85	12,935	152	5,10,514	132	5,51,366	141	40,852	...
ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	9,592	168	57	12,690	223	4,45,644	162	4,95,940	180	50,296	...
ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,555	88	29	2,507	86	1,30,088	92	1,21,035	86	...	9,053
ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,065	59	86	7,390	86	33,168	45	3,18,579	77	2,85,411	...
ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	858	71	12	848	70	15,491	60	37,872	65	22,381	...
ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	9,983	222	45	11,348	252	2,22,767	98	4,87,078	224	2,64,311	...
ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	66	4,545	69	98	19,254	196	1,43,552	55	3,55,328	106	2,11,776	...
ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	57,295	356	161	56,026	348	12,45,442	160	13,19,411	169	73,969	...
ditto ...	Sindia	70	4,463	67	75	7,894	105	2,09,164	62	2,99,457	84	90,293	...
ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	981	1,62,234	165	1,117	2,44,098	218	55,40,658	137	91,17,442	181	35,76,784	...
ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	87,349	307	368	72,471	197	35,15,202	340	28,16,561	161	...	6,98,641
ditto ...	Indus Valley & Kandahar	660	1,92,685	292	660	97,265	147	65,02,695	211	47,79,082	150	...	17,23,613
ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,060	46	...	...	15,130	40	15,130	...
	TOTAL ...	2,820	5,84,355	207	3,104	5,90,080	190	2,02,25,931	169	2,26,94,644	158	24,68,713	...
	Native States.												
Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	10,336	54	194	15,230	79	76,511	45	7,28,899	88	6,52,388	...
ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	13,663	113	121	15,229	126	6,41,940	109	7,20,672	123	78,732	...
ditto ...	Mysore ...	35	1,242	35	58	5,013	86	4,872	29	1,39,542	50	1,34,670	...
	TOTAL ...	348	25,241	73	373	35,472	96	7,23,323	94	15,89,113	94	8,65,790	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,479	29,74,463	314	9,799	32,66,658	335	12,11,78,314	280	13,61,29,627	292	1,49,51,313	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,14,38,384	142	6,67,81,299	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,97,39,930	138	6,93,48,328	149	96,08,398	...

No. X OF 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th March 1881.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th March 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 12th March 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 11th March 1882.		Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.												
25th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	68,617	390	172	69,886	406	42,21,985	494	50,10,435	591	7,88,450	...
18th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	93,901	172	547	85,069	156	42,97,217	159	49,28,095	183	6,30,878	...
25th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,19,676	325	676	2,11,203	312	1,16,88,398	349	90,49,135	271	...	26,48,3
18th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,26,535	147	858	1,26,169	147	57,37,653	136	59,70,753	141	2,33,100	...
18th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	71,381	109	655	63,791	97	34,28,309	107	34,99,166	108	70,857	...
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	7,24,186	500	1,446	7,34,172	508	2,47,33,816	349	3,24,57,460	455	77,23,644	...
18th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,90,289	429	461	1,93,198	419	78,51,005	357	89,57,882	409	11,06,877	...
	TOTAL ...	4,804	14,94,585	311	4,815	14,83,488	309	6,19,58,383	262	6,98,63,926	295	79,05,543	...
	State.												
25th Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	9,23,685	613	1,507	8,41,677	559	4,06,88,947	546	4,43,07,109	597	36,18,162	...
18th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,964	106	28	3,507	125	1,37,626	99	1,47,330	107	9,704	...
18th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,578	58	27	1,292	48	61,963	47	63,473	48	1,510	...
18th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	32,794	142	233	33,700	145	15,49,293	135	18,08,059	158	2,58,766	...
18th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	10,669	130	85	13,893	163	5,21,183	132	5,65,259	141	44,076	...
25th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	12,189	214	57	11,452	201	4,57,833	162	5,07,392	181	49,559	...
25th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	3,218	111	29	2,740	94	1,33,306	92	1,23,775	86	...	9,5
25th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86	5,360	62	86	6,516	76	38,528	47	3,25,095	77	2,86,567	...
18th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	786	65	12	671	56	16,277	60	38,543	65	22,266	...
18th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	7,639	169	45	8,357	186	2,30,406	99	4,95,435	223	2,65,029	...
18th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	66	6,522	99	98	14,144	144	1,50,074	56	3,69,472	107	2,19,398	...
18th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	47,385	294	161	54,693	340	12,92,827	162	13,74,104	173	81,277	...
18th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	5,786	83	75	5,280	70	2,14,950	63	3,04,737	82	89,787	...
18th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	996	1,82,957	184	1,117	2,36,098	211	57,23,615	139	93,53,540	181	36,29,925	...
25th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	57,780	199	368	87,336	237	35,71,982	346	29,03,897	162	...	6,68,08
18th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,05,789	160	660	1,00,697	153	66,08,484	209	48,79,779	150	...	17,28,70
25th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,007	44	...	...	16,137	40	16,137	...
	TOTAL ...	2,835	4,82,416	170	3,104	5,81,383	187	2,07,08,347	169	2,32,76,027	158	25,67,680	...
	Native States.												
18th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	18,768	98	194	20,646	107	95,274	50	7,49,545	88	6,54,271	...
18th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	15,152	125	121	17,021	141	6,57,092	110	7,37,693	124	80,601	...
4th ditto ...	Mysore	35	1 643	47	...	(a)	...	(b)4,872	29	(c)1,39,542	50	1,34,670	...
	TOTAL ...	348	35,558	102	315	37,667	120	7,57,238	94	16,26,780	94	8,69,542	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,494	29,36,244	309	9,741	29,44,215	302	12,41,12,915	281	13,90,73,842	293	1,49,60,927	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,27,58,954	142	6,81,65,980	144	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,13,53,961	139	7,09,08,762	149	95,54,801	...

(a) Return not received. (b) Total receipts from 1st February to 5th March 1881. (c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882.

No. XI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th Mar. 1881. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th Mar. 1881. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th Mar. 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 18th Mar. 1882. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 19th Mar. 1881. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1880 to 19th Mar. 1881. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th Mar. 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1881 to 18th Mar. 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1881-82.	Total Decrease in 1881-82.
	Guaranteed.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th Mar. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	176	59,814	340	172	66,709	388	42,81,799	491	50,77,144	587	7,95,345	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	80,354	147	547	92,566	169	43,77,571	159	50,20,660	183	6,43,089	...
4th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,63,599	390	676	2,20,622	326	1,19,51,997	350	92,60,757	272	...	26,91,240
4th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,26,515	147	858	1,27,971	149	58,64,168	136	60,98,724	141	2,34,556	...
4th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	69,416	106	655	62,204	95	34,97,725	108	35,61,370	108	63,645	...
4th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	1,448	6,29,362	435	1,446	9,03,318	625	2,53,63,178	353	3,33,60,778	459	79,97,600	...
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	1,99,529	449	461	1,90,548	413	80,50,534	359	91,48,430	409	10,97,896	...
	TOTAL ...	4,804	14,28,589	296	4,815	16,63,938	347	6,33,86,972	263	7,15,27,863	297	81,40,891	...
	State.												
4th Mar. 1882	East Indian ...	1,507	7,64,825	507	1,507	9,37,660	622	4,14,53,772	545	4,52,44,769	598	37,90,997	...
4th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,435	87	28	3,269	117	1,40,061	99	1,50,599	107	10,538	...
4th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,479	55	27	1,470	54	63,442	47	64,943	48	1,501	...
4th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	231	32,152	392	233	36,850	158	15,81,445	136	18,44,909	158	2,63,464	...
4th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	82	13,711	278	85	14,278	168	5,34,894	132	5,79,537	142	44,643	...
4th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	15,869	278	57	13,766	241	4,73,702	164	5,21,158	182	47,456	...
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,458	85	29	3,489	120	1,35,764	93	1,27,264	87	...	8,500
4th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrackabad	86	3,765	44	86	4,288	50	42,293	47	3,29,383	76	2,87,090	...
4th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	494	41	12	797	66	16,771	60	39,340	65	22,569	...
4th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	4,197	93	45	12,337	274	2,34,603	99	5,07,772	224	2,73,169	...
4th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	66	3,750	57	98	13,729	140	1,53,824	57	3,83,201	108	2,29,377	...
4th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	46,042	286	161	62,702	389	13,38,869	165	14,36,806	178	97,937	...
4th ditto ...	Sindia ...	70	5,166	74	75	6,644	89	2,20,116	64	3,11,381	84	91,255	...
4th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,42,246	147	1,117	2,35,508	211	58,72,861	139	95,89,048	182	37,16,187	...
4th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	285	1,28,305	450	368	89,779	244	37,00,287	348	29,93,676	164	...	7,06,611
4th ditto ..	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,59,731	242	660	95,167	144	67,68,215	210	49,74,946	150	...	17,93,269
4th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,695	74	...	...	17,832	42	...	...
	TOTAL ...	2,855	5,68,800	199	3,104	5,95,768	192	2,12,77,147	168	2,38,71,795	159	25,94,648	...
	Native States.												
4th Mar. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	192	11,096	57	194	22,206	116	1,06,370	52	7,71,750	89	6,65,380	...
4th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	14,005	116	121	20,248	167	6,71,097	110	7,57,941	125	86,844	...
4th ditto ...	Mysore ...	35	1,457	42	...	... (a)	...	(b) 4,872	29	(c) 1,39,542	50	1,34,670	...
	TOTAL ...	348	26,558	76	315	42,454	135	7,82,339	94	16,69,233	95	8,86,894	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	27,88,772	293	9,741	32,39,820	333	12,69,00,236	281	14,23,13,660	294	1,54,13,430	..
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,40,13,246	142	6,96,87,796	144	...	..
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,28,86,984	139	7,26,25,864	150	97,38,880	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st February to 5th March 1881.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1881 to 4th March 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1881-82, UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1882.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during February 1882. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	·90	3,073·6	165·28	...	...	Gurdáspur ...	10,925	1·83	1·1	Wheat ...	157,336	The average supply entering the head of the Bari Doab Canal was 448·65 cubic feet per second; of this 438·83 cubic feet were utilized, and 7·82 cubic feet passed out of the 2nd Division escapes unused. Continual showers of rain permitted the extension of the closure of the Bari Doab Canal till the evening of the 20th February, when a small supply was sent down to meet the limited demands at the tail of the canal. Silt-clearances and repairs were completed. The decrease in area irrigated, viz., 36,618 acres, as compared with the previous rabi, is stated to be principally due to a heavier and more generally distributed rainfall during the autumn and winter. The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 856 cubic feet, of which the following was passed through the escapes:—
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	·41		169·14	...	...	Amritsar ...	89,270	2·04	1·8	Barley ...	3,206	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	·75		104·41	...	...	Lahore ...	121,016	1·82	1·3	Mixed grains ...	16,447	
											Miscellaneous ...	44,222	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	438·83	...	...	.....	221,211	...	...	.....	221,211	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	1,500·00	...	...	.....	257,829	...	...	.....	257,829	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	1·75	2,546	22	...	252,415 kurries, bullies, &c., 1,929 mds. timber, and 702 mds. fire-wood.	Umballa ...	333	1·79	2·00	Wheat ...	100,513	
Delhi do.	5·70	2·70		130			Karnál ...	29,974	1·45	2·00	Barley ...	341	
Hánsi do.	9·00	5·66		356			Delhi ...	19,972	0·70	0·70	Mixed grains ...	13,243	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	4·45		111			Rohtak ...	24,855	0·55	1·00	Miscellaneous ...	9,100	
							Hissár ...	24,711	0·50	0·40	.....	...	
							Jhind ...	22,342	0·30	0·60	.....	...	
							Bikaner ...	653	...	...	.....	...	
							Kalsia State ...	357	...	...	.....	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	619	...	252,415	.....	123,197	...	...	.....	123,197	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,953	...	102,738	.....	103,963	...	...	.....	103,963	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	30,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	The operations of the month show an increase to area irrigated of 19,244 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The rainfall has again been in excess of the average. The increase on the Inundation Canals is principally due to the more favourable state of the rivers towards the close of the season, and to the rainfall which encourage larger sowings.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	70,000	0·56	0·60		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	167,800	0·29	0·2		...	
Mozaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	48,045	0·17	0·60		...	
							Mozaffargarh ...	131,175	0·2	0·4		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	447,020	...	...	.....	447,020	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	335,024	...	...	.....	335,024	
Perennial Canals Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	344,408	...	...	.....	344,408	There is a decrease of 17,384 acres irrigated on the perennial canals as compared with the same period last year.
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	361,792	...	...	.....	361,792	

Water distributed during February 1882. Depth in canal at regulating gauge.	Full supply.	Actual throughout.
Western Jumna Canal. Budha Khera Escape		161 c. ft.
Escape in Delhi Division		12
Delhi Canal Tail		64
Total		237

J. W. OTTLEY, *Capt., R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue), for the twelve months of the official year 1881-82, and of the ten preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	10,52	76,96	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,60	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74	17,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,60	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	28	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78	14,28	80,88	21,02	1,16,16	3,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82	13,84	47,68	19,33	80,84	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,02	1,25	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,52	7,69	47,88	63,09	40,57	1,10,97	1,51,54	74,77	2,26,31	1881-82.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 25th April 1882.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cambu, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spi*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	11 13	13 5	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	16 3	17 5	19 10	21 3	19 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 6	11 14	11 14	15 13	25 14	25 14	32 6	21 13	25 11
	Godavery	11 11	16 3	11 11	...	...	...	17 13	13 14	11 14	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 3	13 11	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	19 0	21 3	21 3	20 0	31 3	32 13	28 8	...	...
	Nellore	10 13	10 13	10 0	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 13	...	...	16 0	44 3	38 6	28 13	...	...
	Cuddapah	16 3	16 14	13 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	11 8	14 2	14 2	12 14	31 10	31 10	30 13	33 5	36 3
	Bellary	18 3	18 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 13	13 8	13 8	14 0	34 0	35 0	41 3	28 3	26 5
	Kurnool	14 10	14 10	12 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	36 5	35 10	35 10	30 0	30 0
	Madras	10 13	10 13	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 3	14 3	16 3	15 13	15 2	24 8	24 8	23 0	26 6	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	9 6	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	13 14	17 6	16 10	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 6	11 14	11 0	...	...	...	16 13	15 14	16 13	18 3	16 14	17 5	...	31 13	22 11	32 3	33 0
	South Arcot	9 6	8 10	9 5	...	...	...	15 11	17 0	15 3	18 6	17 14	16 10	...	30 3	23 8	31 10	32 5
	Tanjore	10 5	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	20 11	21 10	17 10	...	...	...	38 3	42 14	34 14	34 13	37 11
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 3	18 13	18 13	17 6	...	...	...	29 3	29 3
	Madura	10 8	10 2	10 14	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	15 2	17 11	18 3	15 10	25 14	29 3	24 5	32 5	30 14
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 14	16 0	16 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	15 10	10 11	14 13	...	...	...	15 11	14 6	15 11	16 11	15 6	16 5	26 2	25 3	31 5	38 3	35 0
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	11 3	10 6	12 13	12 13	11 3	21 10	21 10	20 13	21 0	21 0
	Salem	11 14	11 14	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 0	15 14	15 0	15 14	27 5	25 8	22 11	22 14	22 2
	South Canara	10 5	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	8 11	15 11	15 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 11	9 6	10 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 10	16 3	17 3	17 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	11 4	11 14	11 4	18 0	18 7	18 0	7 12	7 12	7 11	13 2	13 13	10 15	28 4	21 4	21 5	19 8	17 6
	Ahmedabad	13 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	19 0	44 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	19 0	21 0	34 0	16 0	15 8
	Kaira	12 12	13 5	14 9	21 5	24 9	40 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	15 4	15 4	14 9	20 0	20 0	32 0	15 4	15 4
	Surat	13 6	13 6	14 11	6 3	6 3	15 4	7 7	7 7	6 15	8 5	8 5	8 6	15 9	15 9	20 0	11 13	11 13
	Broach	13 12	12 13	16 13¼	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	8 14¼	12 13	12 13	11 6¼	17 12	18 13	20 0	16 0	13 10
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 2	7 13	11 4	11 4	10 0	18 10	18 10	12 0	16 6	18 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 3	19 7	20 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	12 12	27 3	27 3	28 14	21 9	23 6
	Násik	17 2	17 2	17 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 0	5 15	12 10	12 10	11 15	...	...	26 10	32 5	22 9
	Ahmednagar	13 13	14 6	19 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	8 6	12 14	12 0	11 8	29 3	32 12	32 12	24 8	25 0
	Póona	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 13	12 4	12 4	12 4	26 2	26 2	26 2	20 11	20 11
	Sholápur	15 6	14 15	18 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	10 15	11 13	11 5	11 13	36 4	34 1	33 10	28 5	28 0
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	21 0	17 13	15 0	15 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	7 14	9 8	9 0	10 4	35 0	35 0	40 5	31 0	32 0
	Satara	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 2	11 7	11 7	11 1	28 0	28 0	25 5	23 4	24 0
	Belgaum	20 8	20 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	29 0	28 6	26 8	27 0	27 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	26 1	26 1	43 0	24 0	26 0
	Ratnagiri	11 14	11 14	11 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 4	16 15	16 15	14 2	20 13	20 13	18 3	19 10	19 10
	Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 7	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 13	23 6	16 0	16 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 10	32 0	50 0	16 0	17 12
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5
	Asirgarh	16 8	16 7	16 0	...	...	...	11 7¼	10 15	10 0	13 0	12 6	12 0	30 10	30 0	34 0	30 5	27 7
	Baroda	12 0	12 0	12 9	14 14	14 9	18 0	8 9	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	16 2	24 0	14 14	14 9
	Disa	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	18 0	18 0	31 0	17 8	18 0
	Nimach	17 0	17 8	19 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	7 8	23 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	20 0
	Nasirabad	17 10	18 4¼	17 3¼	25 0	25 0	26 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	19 0	19 4
	Rajkot	14 12	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 12	18 8	28 0	16 12	16 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	15 0	11 3¼	29 0	29 0	16 0	12 0	12 4	8 3¼	22 8	22 8	10 0	33 8	35 8	18 5	32 0	32 0
	Karachi	12 0	12 0	11 13	23 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	18 13	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	27 0	18 0	26 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 5	13 12	11 6	26 8	24 10	18 0	13 5	12 12	9 2	20 0	20 0	14 8	26 11	23 0	17 4	29 0	31 14
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 2	13 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 14	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 6
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan	16 0a	14 0	16 0	55 0	70 0	40 0	28 8	30 12	27 0	32 4	33 0	29 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	17 0b	16 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0c	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0d	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 8	22 8	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 18-4 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 23 seers, common rice 29 to 30-4 seers, gram 21 to 31 seers, firewood 20 to [illegible] seers, and salt 9-4 to 18-4 seers.

b In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 22 to 35 seers, best rice 22 to 36 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to [illegible] gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 440 seers, and salt 9 to 13 seers.

NDIA.

CE AND COMMERCE.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

	Millets, Ragi, &c. (Jowar, Veragu, Sawee, Bajra, Coraloo, Murrua, Sagiee), Panicum miliaceum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
3	35 3	32 10	26 10	26 10	42 6	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	12 0	12 0	Ganjam	Madras.
3	26 5	28 5	28 2	35 2	39 13	90 6	90 6	87 8	14 0	11 11	11 11	12 14	11 2	10 8	Vizagapatam	
6	36 6	36 6	31 8	33 10	42 0	194 6	194 6	160 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Godavery	
3	39 3	41 3	34 3	33 10	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	14 14	13 6	15 3	14 10	13 2	Kistna	
6	36 6	30 14	26 3	29 6	19 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	12 11	13 3	14 13	12 11	12 11	Nellore	
8	33 11	33 0	34 13	38 11	32 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	14 6	13 14	13 0	13 14	13 8	Cuddapah	
0	31 0	34 14	30 3	31 6	38 2	97 3	97 3	97 3	14 14	12 13	13 0	14 5	12 8	12 13	Bellary	
	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 8	202 3	198 5	203 10	12 14	12 14	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 2	Kurnool	
0	30 2	26 3	27 11	28 2	30 0	81 6	81 6	81 6	15 13	15 6	14 6	15 3	14 6	13 14	Madras	
3	28 13	26 0	27 5	26 8	28 2	77 13	77 13	77 13	15 14	14 5	14 5	15 8	13 14	13 14	Chingleput	
3	34 3	30 13	31 8	36 6	34 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	12 11	12 11	14 5	12 5	12 5	North Arcot	
0	32 10	29 6	32 14	32 0	27 14	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	15 11	15 5	17 8	15 5	14 13	South Arcot	
1	42 5	33 3	33 3	35 0	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 3	15 3	12 14	13 5	15 3	12 14	13 5	Tanjore	
1	32 11	28 13	37 0	35 6	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	14 10	14 10	13 6	13 13	13 13	12 8	Trichinopoly	
8	34 2	31 0	43 10	42 11	37 6	131 3	121 8	145 13	13 13	13 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 2	Madura	
	...	...	27 13	27 13	27 2	81 10	81 10	76 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 13	14 13	14 11	Tinnevelly	
8	29 8	36 2	38 0	38 0	43 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 2	12 11	12 3	13 10	12 3	11 11	Coimbatore	
4	22 5	18 11	23 3	24 14	25 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	Nilgiris	
8	30 13	27 6	40 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	14 5	14 5	13 14	13 5	13 5	13 2	Salem	
2	22 0	19 6	20 3	20 3	22 3	116 10	116 10	109 5	14 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	12 2	12 3	South Canara	
6	23 6	24 13	26 14	26 14	31 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	12 10	13 8	12 2	11 11	12 10	11 3	Malabar	
4	17 3	12 0	19 2	19 2	23 1	61 7	61 7	71 10	14 5	12 9	12 9	12 9	11 2	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	...	...	22 8	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	15 8	13 4	16 0	15 0	13 0	Ahmedabad	
	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	Kaira	
	...	...	14 14	15 9	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	11 6	13 5	13 10	11 6	11 13	Surat	
	...	...	17 7	16 13¼	20 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 4	12 12½	12 12½	15 4	12 12¼	12 12½	Broach	
1	25 11	20 0	14 5	17 3	14 5	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	11 7	10 1	13 4	10 2	9 7	Tanna (Salsette)	
	...	...	14 8	15 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	85 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	12 0	Colába (Alibag)	
	...	...	17 15¼	21 9	28 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	13 2	12 2	14 0	13 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
8	34 8	27 10	23 8	23 8	24 2	114 0	114 0	115 0	12 4	12 4	12 15	12 0	13 0	12 13	Násik	
	...	...	23 11	23 11	26 6	91 5	91 5	103 4	13 14	12 3	12 7	13 12	12 1	12 4	Ahmednagar	
	...	...	19 9	20 11	20 11	68 0	68 0	76 0	14 3	12 8	12 8	13 15	12 4	12 4	Poona	
	...	...	26 0	25 9	28 5	106 0	106 0	91 6	14 4	12 0	11 8	14 0	11 12	11 4	Sholápur	
	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 12	110 0	110 0	112 0	12 3	11 13	11 2	12 0	11 0	10 2	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	
	...	...	18 3	18 3	16 15	137 1	137 1	116 8	12 6	12 6	12 0	11 10	11 10	11 6	Satara	
0	35 0	31 0	16 0	16 8	18 8	70 0	70 0	250 0	12 2	11 0	12 8	11 10	10 8	12 0	Belgaum	
0	36 0	49 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 13	9 13	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
8	23 8	18 13	15 6	14 0	16 2	150 0	150 0	180 0	11 13	11 13	10 6	11 10	11 10	10 6	Ratnágiri	
0	22 5	20 0	15 0	15 6	15 15	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
0	32 0	30 0	26 10	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	12 13	...	15 4	12 4	11 6	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	...	...	27 4	24 5	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	10 15	10 0	12 4	10 15	10 0	Asirgarh	
	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	85 0	85 0	86 0	14 5	13 2	10 5	14 5	13 2	10 5	Baroda	
	...	...	19 0	16 6	20 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	11 8	11 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	8 0	Disa	
	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 8	Nimach	
	...	...	25 8	24 0	24 9½	88 7	85 0	90 0	‡16 6¼	‡14 6½	...	16 0	13 12¼	13 0	Nasirabad	
	...	...	20 8	20 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	§65 0	§60 0	§41 0	50 0	50 0	...	Rajkot	
0	40 0	...	22 8	22 0	14 9	160 0	160 0	274 0	10 8	10 5	10 0	10 10¾	10 5	10 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
0	13 0	9 8	18 13	18 0	10 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	17 13	14 3	14 3	Karachi	
0	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	480 0	320 0	320 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	...	...	23 2	22 2	15 2	290 0	250 0	235 0	12 8	11 4	10 12	12 4	11 0	10 8	Shikarpur	
	...	...	...	...	7 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
	...	...	25 8	26 0	24 0	166 0	120 0	80 0	2 15 6	3 5 6	...	13 0	10 12	9 14	Burdwan	Bengal.
	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	...	12 0	9 8	9 0	Bancoorah	
	...	...	27 0	22 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom	
	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 13 0	3 13 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Midnapore	
	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	...	12 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	
	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	13 0	10 8	...	Howrah	

‡ Sambhur. § Common.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 23 to 34 seers, common rice [illegible] to [illegible] seers, gram [illegible] to 35 seers, firewood 160 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 11-12 seers.

¶ In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice [illegible] to [illegible] seers, gram 16 to 23 seers, firewood [illegible] to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 13-14 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHO

QUANTITIES PER RU

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spi*. Present fortnight.	Bairush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bairush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 14	18 12	21 5	10 0	10 0	6 10	17 12	17 12	18 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	
24-Pergunnahs	11 8	11 4	11 8	21 4	23 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	
Nuddea	16 13*e*	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	22 15	22 15	20 0	24 10	24 10	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	
Jessore	14 0*f*	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Moorshedabad	18 0*g*	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Dinagepore	13 10*h*	12 12	14 8	22 13	22 12	29 1	26 6	22 12	20 0	33 9	30 13	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajshahye	18 12*i*	13 8 to 16 0	19 11	45 0	48 12	52 8	21 0	21 0 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 0	25 8	26 4 to 29 12	24 0 to 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Rungpore	12 0*j*	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 14	25 14	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Bogra	22 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	31 14	37 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Pubna	22 8*k*	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 8	26 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling	8 0*l*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Julpaiguri	9 0*m*	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	15 0*n*	13 12	13 5	40 0	42 8	45 0	22 10	22 10	28 8	29 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Furreedpore	22 0*o*	30 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Backergunge	... *p*	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Mymensingh	10 0*q*	10 0	11 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Tipperah	13 4	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	27 4	33 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong	9 0*r*	9 0	12 4	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Noakholly	... *s*	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	39 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar.																		
Patna	19 0	19 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	13 6	13 6	16 0	21 0	21 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	
Gya	18 8*t*	18 0	22 0	28 0	31 0	38 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	
Shahabad	16 0*u* to 18 0	14 8 to 17 0	18 0 to 20 0	37 0	36 0	39 0	20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Durbhunga	15 0*v*	13 0	24 0	28 0	35 0	55 0	14 0	13 0	18 8	20 0	22 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	
Mozufferpore	17 0*w*	16 0	19 0	30 0	40 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sarun	15 0	14 0	20 0	34 0	38 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	39 0	...	...	
Chumparun	15 0*x*	11 0	22 0	...	...	45 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Monghyr	16 0*y*	16 0	23 1	32 0	40 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	22 12	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhágalpur	15 2*z*	12 10	18 15	40 6	...	50 0	20 3	20 3	20 3	24 0	25 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Purneah	14 0*x*1	14 0	20 0	...	...	40 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Maldah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0*z*2	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	17 0	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	15 12	30 3*	30 3	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	
Pooree	13 0*z*3	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	
Balasore	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	31 12	32 0	32 0	37 12	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	16 8*z*4	15 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Lohardugga	19 0*z*5	16 0	22 0	30 0	24 0	36 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Singbhoom	21 0	21 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhoom	16 0*z*6	15 8	16 0	36 0	...	40 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	

* In the interior price of common rice varies from 20-4 to 32-13 seers per rupee.

e In the interior price range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 24 seers, barley 17-8 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 21-4 seers, common rice 24-12 to 32 seers, gram 10 to 32 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 10 to 16 seers.

f In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 34 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 40 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 28 to 32 seers, firewood 100 to 1[illegible] seers, and salt 9 to 9-8 seers.

h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice (in Raigunge) 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 35-8 seers, gram 15 to 20 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

i In Nattore prices are—Wheat 28-2 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 26-4 seers, gram 19-12 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 10-14 seers.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18-10 seers, barley (in Bagdogra) 16-8 seers, best rice 15 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 32 seers, gram 12 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 26 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 12-8 seers.

l In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, lesser millets (in Kurseong) 13 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 seers, gram 12 to 14 seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 7 seers.

m In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 26-12 seers, gram 8 to 12-14 seers, firewood 60 to 64 seers, and salt 8-10 to 9 seers.

n In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 24 seers, barley 52-8 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 29 seers, gram 20 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 12 seers.

o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Goalundo) 23 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 60 seers, best rice 23 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 32 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 9-8 to 11 seers.

p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 27-9 seers, common rice 28 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 100 seers, and salt 8 to 11 seers.

q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13-4 seers, best rice 10 to 32 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 12 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 11 seers.

r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 23 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, firewood (in Cox's Bazar) 24 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

s In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 24 to 36 seers, common rice 26 to 40 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

t In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 36 to 45 seers, best rice (in Jehanabad) 14-8 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25 seers, lesser millets (in Nawada) 60 seers, gram 31 to 36 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—*continued.*

...S OF 80 TOLAHS.

...illets, Lesser, &c. ...Versgunawee, ...Coraloo, Murhwee, Panicum ...um, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
														Central Districts.
...	...	22 14	22 14	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	13 8	12 4	10 0	Calcutta *
...	...	20 0	22 8	19 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	10 12¼	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs
...	...	26 0	29 0	29 1	...	160 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	...	12 13½	9 2	10 0	Nuddea
...	...	21 0	20 0	16 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Jessore
...	...	30 0	30 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	10 0	9 8	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad
...	...	16 13½	17 8	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore
...	...	28 0	24 0 to 26 4	26 4	240 0	240 0	250 0	3 8 0	4 1 6	...	11 4	9 12	9 6	Rajshahye
...	...	20 0	20 0	11 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	Rungpore
...	...	19 8	15 0	16 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 5 4	4 4 0	...	11 1	8 10	8 7	Bogra
...	...	22 8	21 5	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 8	3 10 0	4 7 1	12 0	10 8	9 6	Pubna
9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	Darjeeling
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	128 0	120 0	64 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	11 0	9 4	8 0	Jalpaiguri
														Eastern Districts.
...	...	25 0	22 10	20 0	91 4	91 4	106 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	13 0	10 8	9 11	Dacca
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	4 3 4	4 3 4	...	8 0	9 0	9 8	Furreedpore
...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	4 8 6	4 8 0	...	10 0	8 0	8 12	Backergunge
...	...	23 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	11 8	10 0	9 0	Mymensingh
...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	4 0 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	Tipperah
...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Chittagong
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Noakholly
...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah
														Behar.
...	...	42 8	42 8	40 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	...	9 1	9 1	...	Patna
...	...	28 0	31 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	Gya
...	...	30 0 to 31 0	32 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	...	12 0	13 0	9 8	Shahabad
16 0	38 0	25 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	123 8	3 10 2	4 6 10	...	11 0	9 0	9 4	Durbhunga
...	...	25 0	27 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Mozufferpore
32 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	11 0†	10 0	9 0	Sarun
...	...	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	9 8	8 12	8 0	Chumparun
...	...	32 0	32 0	33 9	120 0	120 0	126 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	Monghyr
...	...	27 12	31 9	34 1	138 4	137 8	126 4	3 0 0	3 1 0	...	11 6	10 1	9 6	Bhágalpur
...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 4 6	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah
...	...	25 0	24 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	Maldah
...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	9 8	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
														Orissa.
13 2	18 6	24 15	23 10	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Cuttack
...	...	17 8	17 8	17 3	105 0	105 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 13	Pooree
...	...	16 0	16 0	13 5	160 0	160 0	105 0	3 7 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	11 0	13 0	9 4	Balasore
														Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.
40 0	48 0	23 0	25 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 9 6	4 0 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hazaribagh
40 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lohardugga
...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 13 6	5 8 3	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	Singhbhoom
...	64 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	Manbhoom

BENGAL—*continued.*

† In Gopalgunge sub-division 9 seers.

‡ The sub-divisions—Retail price of salt in Satkhira 11-8 seers, Bussirhat 9 seers, Baraset 11 seers, Diamond Harbour 8 seers, Dum-Dum 10-8 seers, and Barrackpore 11 seers per rupee.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19-8 seers, barley 29 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, bajrah-millet (in Buxar) 32 seers, great millet (in Buxar) 29 seers, lesser millets (in Buxar) 41 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Buxar) 34 seers, gram 27 to 31 seers, firewood 90 to 300 seers, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 40 to 46 seers, best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 25 seers, murwa 37-8 to 49 seers, Indian-corn 40 seers, gram 24 to 28 seers, firewood 200 seers and salt 10 to 11 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, barley 36 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 30 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 60 seers, gram 25 to 40 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 9 to 13 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 57 seers, gram 17 to 20 seers, firewood (in Bettiah) 210 seers, and salt 8 to 12-8 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 37 to 50 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, great millet 40 to 50 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50 seers, gram 32 to 48 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9-8 to 10 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley (in Soopole) 40 seers, best rice 24 to 30 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 40 seers, gram 20 to 28 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, best rice 16 to 28 seers, common rice 25 to 32 seers, gram 14 to 20 seers, firewood 64 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 25 seers best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 30 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 50-8 seers, gram 20 to 25 seers, firewood in (Godda) 120 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

* In Khoorda prices are—Best rice 20-14 seers, common rice 30-2 seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 12 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 23 to 26 seers, lesser millets 32 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 32 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 9 to 11 seers.

* In Pateemow prices are—Wheat 9-30 seers, barley 33-75 seers, best rice 16-37 seers, common rice 21-26 seers, bajrah millets 34 seers, murwa 34-75 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to seers, gram 22-30 seers, and salt 8-12 seers.

* In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 15 seers, barley (in Dudhi) 20 seers, best rice 23-8 to 31 seers, common rice 28 to 35 seers, great millet (in Gaya) [illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush M (Cumboo, *Penicillaria* Present fortnight.	Bulrush M. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	8 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	22 12	20 0	17 12	29 1	29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	22 0	26 9	20 0	...	...	...	12 4½	12 4	13 5	22 13½	18 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	5 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	19 8	19 8	17 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	11 4	12 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	27 0
	Saharanpur	21 9	21 9	18 5½	32 5	32 5	28 0½	10 12	10 12	8 10	14 0	14 0	11 14	26 15	26 15	23 10½	29 1	29 1
	Muzaffarnagar	20 4	21 8	19 12	35 5	35 5	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	14 5	30 4	30 4	21 0	27 8	27 8
	Meerut	18 12	19 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 8	28 0	27 0	25 0	25 0
	Bulandshahr	19 8	20 4	21 8	28 0	27 8	33 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 15	11 8	27 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	18 0	18 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 4	...	...	...	...a	...a
	Bijnor	18 0	19 2	19 2	25 5	27 9	20 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 15	13 8	12 6	25 5	24 8	20 4	21 6	21 6
	Moradabad	19 6	20 10	21 14	30 10	25 0	31 4	8 2	8 2	8 2	14 6	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	23 12	23 12	23 2
	Budaun	19 12½	18 12	20 6	28 12½	26 6	33 9½	9 9½	9 9½	6 0	15 9½	16 0	16 0½	25 3	23 1½	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Bareilly	20 0	17 13	18 12	30 0	26 4	30 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	15 0	15 10	15 0	24 6	23 12	30 0	22 8	23 8
	Sháhjahánpur	18 8	18 12	21 6	29 12	26 0	32 4	9 4	9 4	8 4	16 0	16 12	16 8	...	23 8	...	...	23 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 0	28 0	18 12	35 0	35 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	22 8	25 0	25 0
	Muttra	17 4	17 12	19 8	23 8	23 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
	Agra	17 12	17 12	18 8	25 8	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 0
	Farukhabad	18 3	18 9	19 15½	27 11	27 13	27 10½	7 13½	7 2½	5 12½	16 12	16 0	14 5	26 8	24 12½	23 9	23 12½	22 2
	Mainpuri	18 0	16 0	19 4	26 0	23 0	27 8	5 0	5 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	26 0	25 0	21 8	22 0	22 0
	Etáwah	16 8	16 8	19 0	23 8	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Etah	19 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	...	20 0	22 0
	Jaláun	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0
	Jhánsi	24 5	24 12½	26 5½	34 0	34 0	40 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	30 11	35 0	23 8	23 8
	Lalitpur	25 8	26 0	25 8	36 0	35 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 8	10 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	19 0	19 8	21 8	30 8	29 0	30 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	15 8	32 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	28 0
	Fatehpur	18 4	15 0	18 4	27 12	28 0	25 8	10 10	10 10	9 8	17 0	19 4	14 0	32 0	32 0	...	29 0	29 0
	Bánda	21 0	19 8	20 4	25 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	27 0	33 0	33 0
	Allahabad	18 8	17 4	19 8	29 8	28 8	28 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	18 4	33 0	32 4	28 0	31 8	31 0
	Hamirpur	16 8	19 10	18 13	25 0	22 8	25 14	...	13 8	10 0	12 0	15 12	15 0	28 4	31 2	23 13	...	31 8
	Jaunpur	21 3	17 10	21 15	33 14	31 1	33 14	8 7	8 7	7 12	17 10	17 10	16 15	32 7	32 7	...	25 6	25 6
	Gorakhpur	20 13	19 13	25 3	30 9½	28 13	54 0	17 1½	16 3	15 4½	21 9½	21 9½	23 6½	36 0	36 0	43 3	...	...
	Basti	16 8	17 0	25 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	23 0	22 0	45 0	49 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	15 8	16 4	19 3	32 7	33 15	32 15	10 5	10 5	8 2	19 4	19 3	19 3	41 5	41 4	39 12	...	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	26 0	25 0
	Benares	17 10	16 4	18 11	26 8½	28 12	28 7	13 0	12 7	12 7	17 14	17 14	21 2	29 4	28 12	32 8½	27 10	27 10
	Gházipur	17 6	17 6	23 13	32 13½	32 13½	36 1	11 0	11 0	10 15	19 15	19 15	17 6	41 3	41 3	41 13	30 8	30 8
	Balia	15 10	16 4	19 6	30 0	30 0	39 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 4	18 12	21 4	32 8	30 10	31 4	15 12	15 4	10 0	17 8	17 8	16 14	25 10	23 0	...	21 0	21 1
Oudh.	Lucknow	19 11	18 8½	18 10½	29 13	28 1½	29 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 8½	16 1½	15 8	27 3½	26 14½	29 0	26 4½	26 8
	Unao	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bára Banki	20 0	19 8	20 4	28 0	28 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	34 0	34 0	33 0	26 0	26 0
	Sitapur	21 4	20 0	26 0	30 0	31 9½	35 10½	8 0	8 0	8 8	19 0	16 9½	17 0	26 8	27 9½	33 0	26 8	27 8
	Hardui	17 12	17 6	20 5	28 2	26 14	33 12	7 8	7 8	5 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	21 9	22 8	...	22 8	22 8
	Kheri	19 4	19 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 12	17 4	26 0	26 8	30 0	11 8	11 12	10 8	16 0	16 0	15 8	30 0	31 4	31 0	...	...
	Bharaich	15 0	15 0	18 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	15 0	16 0
	Gonda	19 8	18 0	22 5	34 0	31 0	34 12	17 4	18 8	16 12	20 4	21 0	19 8	42 0	46 0	43 0	27 8	27 0
	Rai Bareli	20 8	14 12	21 8	28 8	24 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	13 0	18 8	18 8	14 0	29 8	28 8	...	28 8	28 8
	Sultánpur	22 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0
	Partábgarh	20 10	17 8	20 8	32 6	31 9	34 4	17 5	17 9	15 0	18 5	19 5	16 5	...	29 0	...	...	29 0
Punjab.	Delhi	19 0	18 12	19 4	27 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	23 4	22 0	21 0
	Gurgaon	18 8	18 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	17 10	35 0	37 0	29 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	32 0	33 0	25 8	28 0	28 0
	Hissar	20 0	19 8	15 8	31 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	29 0	28 0
	Rohtak	21 0	21 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	24 8	25 0	25 0
	Sirsa	21 0	21 8	17 0	45 0	45 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	35 8	34 0
	Umballa	24 0	23 0	17 0	36 0	38 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	36 0	36 0	23 5	32 0	32 0
	Ludhiana	26 0	26 0	17 8	40 0	42 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	42 0	27 0	35 0	32 0
	Simla	...	...	14 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	23 0	25 8	17 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	33 0	35 0	24 8	24 0	24 0
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	25 0	19 8	38 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	23 0
	Kangra	21 0	21 8	17 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...

a Mandua—Present 36 seers, past 35 seers, and corresponding 22 seers.

* Jowar (large).

† Kodo.

A FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—*continued.*

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Kavaru, Varagu, Cheena, Cornloo, [illegible], Nuglee), *Panic Miliaceum*, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.				
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
								per maund.							
...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 8	...	...	11 0	9 4	8 6	Sylhet	Assam
...	...	20 0	20 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	64 0	3 4	...	...	11 6	9 2	8 14	Cachar	
...	...	16 0	14 8½	11 6½	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 4	...	...	9 6¾	9 4½	8 0	Goálpárá	
...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 5	Gáro Hills	
...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 8	...	...	11 0	8 12	8 0	Kámrúp	
...	...	8 15	9 3	7 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Darrang	
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	5 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong	
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	6 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	Sibságar	
...	...	11 0	11 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	4 8	...	...	9 0	7 8	...	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 12	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	...	...	2 11	2 11	2 0	Nága Hills	
								S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	24 0	26 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	27 0	28 0	20 7½	150 0	150 0	129 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 12½	Saháranpur	
...	...	25 5	26 6	19 12	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	24 0	26 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 0	Meerut	
...	...	22 0	22 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	320 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Garhwál	
...	...	21 6	23 10	17 7	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	
...	...	23 2	23 12	18 2	125 0	125 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad	
...	...	21 4½	22 12½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 3	Budaun	
...	...	20 10	21 4	18 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	Bareilly	
...	...	20 12	19 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	Shahjáhánpur	
...	...	20 0	20 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	21 0	22 0	22 8	120 0	140 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Muttra	
...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	110 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Agra	
...	...	23 8½	23 8	21 3	156 8	149 14	156 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad	
...	...	24 0	21 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri	
...	...	23 8	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah	
...	...	22 0	21 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	Etah	
...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalaun	
...	...	30 11	32 11½	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi	
...	...	36 0	38 0	37 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lalitpur	
...	...	28 0	28 8	26 0	150 0	150 0	170 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	28 12	26 4	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fatehpur	
...	...	34 0	33 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bánda	
...	...	31 0	30 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 8	Allahabad	
...	...	27 8	30 11	24 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hamirpur	
...	...	24 0	25 6	25 6	169 8	141 4	169 8	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	7 12	Jaunpur	
...	...	30 9½	28 13	32 6½	160 0	160 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	8 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	23 10	28 0	26 9	147 8	147 8	147 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 2	Azamgarh	
...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	24 6	25 8	22 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares	
...	...	31 8½	31 8½	32 13	130 0	130 0	180 0	...	...	...	9 10½	9 10½	9 1	Gházipur	
...	...	27 8	28 12	31 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balia	
...	...	24 6	20 12	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	Pilibhít	
2½*	32 2½	33 0	21 3	20 10½	21 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	9 0	Lucknow	Oudh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Unáo	
0†	44 0	32 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bára Banki	
...	31 9½	30 0	24 0	24 0	30 10½	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	Sitapur	
...	...	...	19 11	19 15	23 7	240 0	240 0	300 0	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardui	
0†	40 0	45 0	20 4	20 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	Kheri	
...	...	...	23 8	21 12	23 0	130 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Fyzabad	
0†	55 0	50 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bharaich	
0§	43 4	51 0	25 0	26 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 10	8 0	Gonda	
...	35 0	...	21 4	18 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rái Bareli	
0	42 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 0	10 0	Sultánpur	
2‖	30 0	26 5	23 6	21 0	21 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 8	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Delhi	Punjab.
...	...	...	22 4	24 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	11 0	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	Gurgáon	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	Karnál	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Hissar	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 15	9 2	...	9 4	8 0	10 8	Rohtak	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 0	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Sirsa	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	21 4	130 0	130 0	160 0	13 9	12 12	...	13 8	12 8	11 4	Umballa	
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	11 13	...	14 4	11 12	12 0	Ludhiana	
...	...	...	...	...	19 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 12	10 0	...	9 2	9 6	9 0	Simla	
...	...	...	28 8	32 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 14	11 14	...	13 8	11 8	11 12	Jullundur	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kangra	

* Bakai, moth, kodon, and sawan. § Kodon, murwa, sawan, and bajra. ‖ Peas, arhar, and mash.

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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—continued.	Amritsar	23 8	23 8	18 8	47 0	46 0	24 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 0	33 4	33 4	21 8	27 8	27 8
	Siálkot [a]	23 0	22 8	16 0	39 0	41 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	21 0	24 8	24 0
	Gurdáspur	28 0	27 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	14 0	14 0
	Lahore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore [c]	22 0	21 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	41 0	40 0	23 0	29 0	34 0
	Gujránwáli [b]	22 4	22 8	16 0	40 0	45 8	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	20 0	20 0
	Rawalpindi [d]	19 0	18 8	11 4	34 0	37 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	6 4	27 0	32 0	17 0	20 0	22 8
	Jhelum	20 0	19 0	13 0	31 8	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 8	26 0	15 0	23 8	23 0
	Gujrát	23 4	23 12	15 2	40 0	40 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	8 0	33 0	33 0	19 8	29 12	30 8
	Shahpúr [e]	17 0	19 4	13 0	30 0	32 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	17 0	20 0	21 0
	Mooltan	17 0	17 8	11 12	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	24 0	24 0
	Jhang	17 8	18 4	13 0	36 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	22 0	23 0
	Montgomery [f]	21 0	21 0	13 4	30 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	30 0	24 0	18 0	24 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	22 0	22 0
	Dera Ismail Khán [e]	16 6	16 9	9 6	27 14	29 0	14 1	...	...	...	8 10	8 2	7 7	28 13	30 10	14 7	22 8	23 2
	Dera Ghází Khán [g]	17 8	16 14	11 4	26 4	26 4	16 14	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 4	23 2	25 0	16 0	23 2	25 0
	Bannu [h]	20 5	18 7	8 2	40 10	33 2	9 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	25 0	25 0	13 12	20 0	18 12
	Peshawar [h]	12 10	12 10	8 7	32 8	28 12	14 10	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	22 12	22 0	11 6	14 0	13 10
	Kohát [i]	13 6	13 11	7 15	25 8	25 8	12 10	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	6 6	18 8	19 12	10 3	19 2	19 2
	Hazára	...	...	9 12	26 8	26 8	15 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	6 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	22 4	21 0	22 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	17 4	17 4	16 4	30 12	30 12	29 12	...	...
	Bhandára	23 12	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 4	20 0	22 8	18 0	25 8	23 0	26 8	...	...
	Chánda	22 0	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 8	31 0	30 0	34 12	...	...
	Wardha	23 4	23 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	15 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	21 8	24 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	23 0	25 8	26 0	44 0	19 8	20 0
	Saugor	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	39 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	26 0	26 0
	Damoh	31 0	30 4	27 8	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 12	14 8	14 4	...	...	40 0	...	...
	Seoni	27 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 8	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	29 0	43 0	...	...
	Chhindwára	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	...	...
	Hoshangabad	21 4	21 4	19 4	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	23 13	24 8
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	40 0	...	...
	Nimar	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 8	11 15	32 6	30 0	38 14	31 4	27 7
	Raipur	40 0	40 0	43 8	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 12	52 0	48 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	41 0	38 0	28 0	54 0	54 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	52 0	40 0	60 0	...	...	...	45 0	40 0	40 0	52 0	64 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																	
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																	
	Kyoukpyoo																	
	Sandoway																	
	Pegu Division.																	
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy																	
	Tharrawaddy																	
	Prome																	
	Irrawaddy Division.																	
	Henzada																	
	Bassein																	
	Thonegwa																	
	Thayetmyo																	
	Tenasserim Division.																	
	Moulmein town and Amherst																	
	Tavoy																	
	Mergui																	
	Toungoo																	
	Shwaygyin																	
	Salween																	
Berar.	Secunderabad	17 4	17 4	15 8	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 8	9 13	9 13	10 8	23 14	24 14	24 14	27 0	27 0
	Boharim	22 0	22 0	18 1	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	9 10	9 10	10 0	25 11	25 11	27 1	...	...
	Chudderghat	15 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	33 0	33 0
	Amraoti	18 0	18 0	22 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	26 0	26 0
	Akola	19 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	27 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	28 0
	Buldana	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	31 0	30 0
	Wun	18 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	...	...
	Basim	25 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	...	...

a Firewood falling. b Barley rising. c Bajra rising, firewood falling. d Barley and jowar rising. e Salt (wholesale and retail sale) falling.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—*continued.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets. Bajri. (Kavaru, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, nwa, Nugleel, Panis Miliacum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Districts.	Provinces.
								Wholesale.			Retail.							
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	30 8	30 8	22 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 13	12 5	...	12 4	12 0	12 8	Amritsar				
...	...	26 0	26 0	18 4	140 0	120 0	140 0	14 8	14 0	...	14 0	12 12	12 8	Siálkot				
...	...	29 0	28 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	11 8	...	12 8	11 0	11 0	Gurdáspur				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received		Lahore				
...	...	35 0	35 0	24 0	100 0	90 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	Ferozepore				
		26 8	26 8	18 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 0	14 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	Gujránwála				
...	...	23 8	23 12	14 0	80 0	80 0	50 0	14 8	14 0	...	14 4	13 8	11 0	Ráwalpindi				
		24 8	25 0	14 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0	13 8	...	15 8	13 0	13 0	Jhelum				
...	...	27 8	28 4	17 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	...*	...*	...	15 0	12 10	12 8	Gujrát				
...	...	21 8	22 8	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	14 0	...	16 0	13 0	14 0	Shahpúr				
...	...	23 0	23 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Mooltan				
...	...	22 0	22 4	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 6	13 4	...	15 0	13 0	12 0	Jhang				
...	...	28 0	26 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 4	10 0	10 8	Montgomery				
...	...	22 0	22 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	...*	...*	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Muzaffargarh				
...	...	23 1	23 13	11 0	100 0	100 0	106 0	56 4	50 0	...	54 0	47 8	46 4	Dera Ismail Khan				
...	...	21 14	23 12	16 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	30 0	...	22 8	28 12	27 8	Dera Ghází Khán				
...	...	31 4	28 12	5 10	80 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	100 8	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	Bannu				
...	...	17 6	17 13	10 13	92 0	86 0	66 0	55 14	54 9	...	53 8	52 0	43 8	Peshá̂war				
...	...	17 3	17 14	9 8	102 0	114 0	76 0	102 0	102 0	...	81 9	81 9	43 6	Kohát				
...	...	19 0	19 0	9 8	140 0	140 0	90 0	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	11 0	9 8	Hazára				
...	...	25 4	24 12	27 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4	Nágpur				
...	...	34 0	31 4	26 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bhandára				
...	...	30 0	30 0	23 12	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 0	10 0	Chánda				
...	...	23 4	22 8	29 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Wardha				
...	...	35 0	35 0	27 8	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 8	10 0	...	10 8	10 0	9 8	Bálaghát				
...	...	35 0	38 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Jubbulpore				
...	...	38 0	38 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	7 14	...	8 0	7 8	8 4	Saugor				
...	...	49 0	45 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	7 12	8 4	8 0	7 8	Damoh				
...	...	31 0	30 0	34 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 12	Seoni				
28 8	35 0	57 8	57 8	50 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	Mandla				
21 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Betúl				
24 0	25 0	32 0	38 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára				
...	...	31 13	34 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	8 5	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	Hoshangabad				
...	...	43 0	43 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	6 12	Narsinghpur				
...	...	28 3	29 2	28 2	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 2	11 8	11 2	13 0	11 0	10 10	Nimár				
...	...	48 0	32 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	9 0	8 10	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	Raipur				
...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	240 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	Sambalpur				
200 0	160 0	54 0	54 0	44 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur				
														Arakan Division.				
														Akyab				
														Northern Arakan				
														Kyoukpyoo				
														Sandoway				
														Pegu Division.				
														Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy				
														Tharrawaddy				
														Prome				
														Irrawaddy Division.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	received.		Henzada				
														Bassein				
														Thonegwa				
														Thayetmyo				
														Tenasserim Division.				
														Moulmein town and Amherst				
														Tavoy				
														Mergui				
														Toungoo				
														Shwaygyin				
														Salween				
25 14	24 14	20 11	21 0	22 3	130 0	130 0	125 0	10 14	10 11	9 9	10 6	10 3	9 2	Secunderabad				
...	...	25 1	25 1	24 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 8	Bolarum				
...	...	19 8	23 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 12	Chudderghat				
...	...	22 0	25 0	26 0	64 0	70 0	80 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Amrsoti				
7 0	8 0	24 0	26 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Akola				
...	...	19 8	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur				
...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Buldana				
...	...	32 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wun				
...	...	32 0	31 0	50 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Basim				

Central Provinces.

British Burma.

Berar Assigned to Deccan.

f Jowar falling. *g* Salt (whole sale and retail sale) rising. *h* Barley falling. *i* Firewood rising. * Salt not sold wholesale.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	11	0	11	13	11	1	12	13	13	8	12	12	10	1	10	2	9	13	11	5	11	6	12	0	27	12	27	12	25	0	...		...	
	Kolar	...		...		...		11	7	11	7	9	4	12	14	12	6	11	0	15	3	15	3	15	0	...		...		...		...		...	
	Tumkúr	14	0	15	0	12	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	15	8	...		...		...		...		...	
	Mysore	12	8	10	8	11	0	...		...		...		10	12	11	0	12	8	11	8	11	8	13	2	...		18	8	33	0	...		...	
	Hassan	11	8	13	0	14	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	11	0	11	8	14	0	12	0	12	8	15	0	...		...		...		...		...	
	Shimoga	14	11	13	10	14	11	15	12	15	12	16	13	11	9	11	9	14	11	14	11	13	10	18	14	31	8	27	5	50	6	...		...	
	Kadur	16	0	16	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	...		12	0	12	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		...	
	Chitaldroog	16	0	16	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0	32	0	32	0	50	0	24	0	24	0
Coorg.	Coorg	8	12	8	5	8	8	9	8	8	14	9	2	11	6	11	2	14	2	14	11	14	10	20	1	...		...		...		...		...	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16	0	17	0	14	8	20	0	23	0	24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	4	21	0	22	0	24	0	20	0	22	0
	Kishengurh	17	0	17	12	16	4	26	0	25	8	25	0	8	0	8	0	7	4	9	0	10	0	10	0	27	0	30	0	28	4	21	0	22	4
	Kerrowlee	18	0	17	8	*		21	0	17	8	*		13	8	13	8	*		15	0	15	0	*		20	8	21	8	*		18	0	18	0
	Ulwur	16	15	16	10	16	3	23	2	21	10	25	14	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	8	12	8	11	15	24	0	22	3	24	11	20	0	19	15
	Bhurtpore (City)	17	8	17	8	17	7	22	8	22	8	22	0	6	8	6	7	6	7	10	8	7	0	7	8	22	0	22	8	20	7	21	8	21	0
	Ajmere	15	8	16	0	16	8	24	0	24	8	26	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	20	0	20	0
	Deoli Cantonment	19	12	19	13	18	4	23	10	24	8	31	11	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	8	24	2	25	0	31	0	21	0	21	0
	Krimpura	No	return		received			...		...				...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Sirohee	No	return		received			...		...				...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Abu																																		
	Anadra																																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24	0	23	0	28	0	35	0	38	0	45	0	...		...		...		18	0	18	0	17	0	...		...		...		...		...	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15	10	15	10	16	0	19	14¾	18	12	25	0	11	11¼	10	2¾	9	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No	return		received			...		...				...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Partábgurh (")																																		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																																		
	Bikaneer	12	10	12	10	9	5	...		...		...		3	1	3	1	2	4	7	0	7	0	6	0	...		...		...		20	12	21	4
	Boondee	24	0	23	12	22	8	31	0	30	12	35	0	10	0	10	0	7	8	11	0	11	0	10	8	28	8	28	8	36	0	...		...	
	Kotah	22	4	22	0	24	4	26	4	26	4	32	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	10	8	10	4	27	12	27	4	37	8	16	0	16	0
	Tonk	17	15	17	13	19	2	21	6	21	7	27	12	7	8	7	8	7	0	10	8	10	6	9	0	24	12	24	1	31	4	22	8	23	13
	Jhallawar	19	2½	19	2½	20	5½	23	14	23	14	19	14	...		...		...		8	13½	8	13½	7	1	22	0	22	0	26	11	15	13	17	0
	Sawaipoora	18	8	18	8	17	8	24	0	24	0	27	7	10	1	9	8	9	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	23	0	23	0	27	4	21	0	21	0
	Dholpur	17	12	17	11	17	7	25	14	25	1	22	8	10	2	10	2	7	14	13	8	13	8	12	1	23	7	22	9	22	4	21	15	21	15
India.	Indore	19	3	19	9	22	13	...		...		...		8	9	8	14	8	4	10	0	10	0	8	9	25	4	26	0	40	0	26	10	25	4
	Gwalior	...		19	5	18	4	21	0	21	0	23	5	7	11	7	11	6	10	10	1	10	1	9	10	22	7	22	3	22	9	18	4	18	4
	Goona	26	0	26	8	25	8	20	0	20	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	8	8	11	0	11	0	9	8	34	0	34	0	36	0	24	0	24	0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22	0	22	0	21	15	35	12	35	0	31	12	7	0	7	0	7	0	22	0	20	0	21	11	37	0	35	0	31	10	25	0	25	8

* Not received.

ENTER THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1882—*concluded.*

PER 80 TOLAS.

Gram.												Firewood.						Salt.												
																		Wholesale												
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Divisions.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	1	32	8	33	0	38	5	96	0	56	0	90	0	11	11	10	6	10	3	11	2	10	2	10	02	Bangalore
[illegible]	[illegible]	49	2	34	8	38	11	45	10	172	6	172	6	172	6	11	1	11	1	11	5	10	13	10	13	11	17	Kolar
[illegible]	[illegible]	45	6	36	0	36	0	45	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	12	8	12	8	13	0	12	0	12	0	12	8[illegible]	Tumkur
[illegible]	[illegible]	22	0	36	0	28	0	50	0	84	0	84	0	78	0	10	0	9	4	8	4	9	12	9	8	8	12	Mysore
[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	20	0	25	0	43	0	800	0	500	0	600	0	...		...		...		9	0	8	0	8	07	Hassan
[illegible]	[illegible]	55	15	27	5	26	4	45	5	480	0	481	0	480	0	...		...		...		14	7	8	13	8	15	Shimoga
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	0	22	0	22	0	32	0	64	0	64	0	100	0	...		...		...		8	0	8	0	9	0[illegible]	Kadur
[illegible]	38	10	53	0	28	0	28	0	48	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0[illegible]	Chitaldroog
[illegible]	[illegible]	38	5	25	0	25	5	37	4	110	0	110	0	110	0	10	0	...		...		0	1	0	1	0	0	Coorg
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	20	0	21	0	29	0	...		...		...		13	8	12	12	...		13	0	12	8	11	0	Seyoore
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	31	0	23	8	34	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		16	4	12	8	12	8	Kistnagiri
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	30	8	30	0	*		...		...		...		10	11	12	1	...		11	8	11	8	*		Krishna
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	22	11	30	7	20	9	...		...		...		15	13	15	13	...		15	8	15	8	12	0	Dharwar
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	34	8	22	0	18	0	...		...		...		10	10	...		...		10	6	11	0	13	0	Bhurapore (City)
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	24	0	24	0	23	0	70	0	70	0	60	0	...		...		...		15	0	15	0	11	0	Ajmere
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	24	2	25	0	25	14	...		...		...		...		...		...		11	14	11	14	11	12	Deoli Cantonment
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No return received						Erinpura
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No return received								Sirohi Abu Aseoda
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	38	0	30	0	42	0	†		†		†		...		...		...		9	0	9	0	7	8	Hill Tracts of Meywar
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	19	8	18	13	28	12	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	13	...		...		8	12	8	12	8	9	Alwar (Unclassed)
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		No return received								Partabgarh Alwar (Jhabua)
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	17	12	17	0	15	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		11	8	11	8	11	8	Bikaneer
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	31	0	30	12	31	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	8	12	8	10	8	12	7	12	4	...		Jeoodpur
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	20	0	27	12	30	8	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	4	10	14	...		14	12	16	8	10	0	Kotah
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	23	3	21	5	26	9	120	0	110	0	130	0	13	12	13	0	11	2	17	21	14	12	...		Tonk
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	24	4	23	5	26	12	...		...		...		9	15	...		...		9	14	9	14	8	10	Jeypore
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	23	4	24	8	24	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	14	4	12	4	11	8	12	8	12	0	...		Shahpura
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	24	11	23	7	21	1	...		...		...		...		...		...		12	15	11	1	10	11	Dungarpur
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	26	10	26	0	34	4	100	0	100	0	100	0	9	3	9	0	...		8	14	8	14	8	5	Indore
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	21	11	21	8	21	4	109	8	109	8	109	8	...		...		...		12	7	10	1	9	10	Gwalior
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	31	0	34	0	36	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	10	8	10	0	...		10	0	9	8	10	12	Gwalior
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	32	9	32	0	36	13	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	2	11	0	...		11	6	10	8	10	11	Bundelkhand (Saugor)

† Eight pies per maund. ‡ [illegible] seers. § Rs. [illegible].

R. LOGAN,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 610 AND 611 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15th APRIL 1882.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, Kodo (Varagu, Varaguo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Shoolum, Nuglee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Kleusine Coracana, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Indore	19 9	17 2	21 5	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 9	26 0	24 0	10 0	25 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	36 0	28 3	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	...	...	8 14	7 14	8 0
Gwalior	19 5	18 13	16 5	21 0	20 9	22 13	7 11	7 11	6 10	10 1	10 3	9 10	22 3	21 15	23 1	18 4	18 4	22 6	...	...	...	21 6	21 2	18 15	100 8	117 11	100 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 12
Rewa	26 8	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	31 0	34 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	...
Chhattisgarh (Sutna)	22 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	22 12	35 0	35 0	32 0	25 8	24 7	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1881-82.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1882.

District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.			Kharif.							Rabi.					Sugarcane.		Grand Total.				Grand total of the corresponding month of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
					Five-year leases.			Three-year leases.			Annual leases.	Three-year leases.			Annual leases.												
		Discharge in cubic feet per second.	Volume in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated alteration allowed.	Leased in February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased to February 1882.	Leased in February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Total, inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Leased in February 1882.	Leased up to end of February 1882.	Khurif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Rainfall during the month.	Rainfall during 1881-82.	Average of the ten previous years for the same period.	
		c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	
Balasore	Kendrapara	1,320	12·00				40,481	1,740	1,740	13,601									99	99,832	5,920	93	97,746	40,034				
	Pattamundai	1,042	24·50				11,272	4	32	79[illegible]										11,068	527		12,595	12,197				
	High Level, Section I.	675	125·73				13,587		506	636							12	132		14,213	124	2	14,338	14,356	1·14	39·72	0·19	
	Tulsanda	1,300	122·00				10,079	651	650	907								800		11,[illegible]	[illegible]	16	11,326	10,791				
	Matajong	600	34·00				23,209	3,125	3,327	6,126								474		24,[illegible]	[illegible]	39	52,918	52,456				
	High Level, Section II.	727·16	[illegible]·00				201		3	1,176								3		1,384	2	60	1,456	1,301				
	Total of the month						100,480	5,520	12,003	22,725							18	10,413		125,817	419	30	129,264	130,030				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year						100,964	2,744	10,632	10,651							10	4,907		111,137	4,907	17	116,054					
Hooghly (eastern)	Midnapore	875	14·00				1,799	90,420		97										90,[illegible]			91,600	1·13	27·26	6·70	
	Hooghly	300	5·00				1,441	15,337		30								253		12,[illegible]	298		12,652	22,157	0·92	29·62	10·20	
	Total of the month					157	103,737		104	101								253		103,[illegible]	298		104,[illegible]	103,809				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				3,120	4,800	108,530		399	203										105,[illegible]			108,419				
Bore	Chaitshal	4,242	3,135			219	305					3,310				427	2,606		1,123	4,[illegible]	2,096	1,12[illegible]	7,7[illegible]	10,2[illegible]	0·40	[illegible]	12·19	
		1,2[illegible]	110			2,[illegible]	[illegible]					11,042				275	3,057		6,126	13,139	3,[illegible]07	3,126	21,3[illegible]	20,[illegible]				
		1,060	500		1,040	27,461	85,467					13,042			3,347	328	7,931		7,[illegible]	47,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	66,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	0·05	40·[illegible]	10·[illegible]	
	Patuk and Ojl	1,465	294			126	126					121					18		11	237	16	15	[illegible]	6,2[illegible]	0·05	12·13	5·[illegible]	
					884	6,434	6,434					5,971				140	7,695		3,062	13,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,062	17,[illegible]	10,[illegible]				
	Total of the month				1,[illegible]	36,[illegible]	41,[illegible]					33,[illegible]			3,347	1,[illegible]	21,478		13,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	115,[illegible]	112,[illegible]				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year					1,217	1,217		[illegible]	8,[illegible]		98,[illegible]		[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
	Grand total of the month				1,[illegible]	36,401	349,652	5,520	12,471	33,[illegible]		33,[illegible]			3,347	1,[illegible]	21,177		14,[illegible]	304,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	345,[illegible]	360,[illegible]				
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year				3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,744	[illegible]	20,211		98,[illegible]			4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	47	13,[illegible]	2[illegible]	13,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	[illegible]				

(a) Exclusive of (1) Areas leased prior to 1st April last.
(b) Exclusive of 1 area on the Matajong Canal leased prior to 1st April last.
(c) Only one day discharging. One land share was chosen for all sugarcane.

G. K. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.*,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

CALCUTTA:
the 29th March 1882.